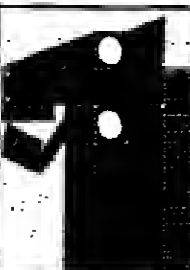




FASHION

The simple secret of Fabrizio Ferre

Page 15



EQUUS ECHO

Why are horses being attacked?

Page 3



ARTS

Elgar's cottage in need of £1m

Page 33; Leader, p17

EDUCATION ON MONDAY Pages 28-31

THE TIMES

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MONDAY JANUARY 25 1993

45p

Saddam tests Clinton with missile defiance

■ The Clinton administration believes tit-for-tat responses to Saddam Hussein's provocations achieve little. New options are being considered to ensure Iraq's leader pays heavily for further defiance

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein is believed to be moving anti-aircraft missiles back into the air exclusion zone in southern Iraq in spite of public declarations of his country's commitment to the unilateral ceasefire announced last week. Signs of missile battery movements were reported last night by the American defence secretary, and by navy pilots on board the carrier USS Kitty Hawk, hours after the third military skirmish in as many days. Iraqi missile placements led President Bush to order a series of allied strikes in the last days of his administration, and Saddam is now thought to be testing the resolve of the Clinton administration. Baghdad meanwhile insisted that it was still committed to its ceasefire, and claimed that all the recent American attacks were unprovoked. On Saturday night a US navy jet dropped a 1,000lb laser-guided bomb on an Iraqi position in the southern exclusion zone.

Baghdad seeks talks.....12
Crime pays.....12
Letters.....17

after Iraqi anti-aircraft guns were apparently fired at it and two fighters. The clash came after similar incidents in the northern no-fly zone on Thursday and Friday when American warplanes attacked Iraqi installations after being "painted" by their radar. Of Saturday's skirmish, the Iraqi foreign ministry said: "Such an incident did not take place at all, and none of our ground forces opened fire or looked on their radar." But a newspaper published by Saddam's eldest son warned President Clinton to watch his step, saying: "The powder keg remains liable to explode at any time."

Until yesterday, the Clinton administration had refrained from saying whether it believed Iraqi actions in the exclusion zones were errors or part of a deliberate pattern designed to test the new president.

But last night, Les Aspin, the defence secretary, expressed the government's growing scepticism about Saddam's intentions. It was too early to make a definitive judgment, but he agreed with

an interviewer that the Iraqi leader might be challenging President Clinton with small violations of UN resolutions. Mr Aspin added that there was "some indication" of new Iraqi missile battery movements that would have to be watched closely over the next couple of days. Pilots on board the Kitty Hawk also claimed that Iraq was stepping up anti-aircraft activity, and one said it appeared to be preparing new missile sites.

Lieutenant-Commander Craig Baldwin, who flew an F14 Tomcat fighter over southern Iraq, said he expected more hostile acts from the Iraqis and said: "We're seeing evidence of the building of SAM sites." He did not elaborate, and commanders refused to comment on his claims.

In Washington, Mr Aspin reinforced the Bush administration's view that if the UN were to secure Iraqi compliance with its resolution, "Saddam has to go", although his removal was still not an official American objective. Behind the scenes, senior officials are struggling to devise a comprehensive new strategy for dealing with Saddam, and have reached little consensus beyond a determination that he cannot be allowed to flout international will. There does, however, appear to be general agreement that tit-for-tat responses to Iraqi provocations achieve little and White House aides are considering robust new options, including the arming of Saddam's Kurdish and Shia Muslim opponents and expanding the two no-fly zones to cover all of Iraq.

The issue will be discussed when Mr Clinton meets top military and national security advisers today. Pentagon officials reportedly incline to the view that Saddam's provocations are more of a political than military threat and caution against an over-reaction. The State Department is said to favour a continuation of limited military retaliation bolstered by a new diplomatic blitz to bolster the fraying international coalition, especially among Arab countries that have complained of Western double standards in acting against Iraq while refusing to intervene in Bosnia-Herzegovina.



This is the happy family picture that has cost more than a million dollars to achieve. Hailey James-Gammon, now nine weeks old, was born four months prematurely while her parents, Paula and Keith, were on holiday in Florida, and her medical bills already top \$500,000. The total cost of hospital care before she can return to Britain is expected to be \$1,125,000 (£725,000). Doctors gave Hailey only a 30 per cent chance of survival when she was born weighing 1lb 9oz and just 12in

long. But Mr and Mrs James-Gammon, from Lydiate, Merseyside, were all smiles yesterday as they held their baby for the first time at the Arnold Palmer Memorial Hospital in Orlando, Florida. Hailey now weighs 2lb 13oz and has just been declared clear of infection. Mrs James-Gammon said: "It was nine weeks before we could touch her... We have lots of holding, cuddling and playing to catch up with." Their daughter's bills have cost Mr and Mrs James-Gammon only £96, the price of

their insurance. "It's hard to believe a baby could cost more than a million dollars," Mrs James-Gammon said, "but Hailey is worth her weight in gold." Her husband, a car trader who took out the policy with Cornhill, said the insurance paid for an emergency helicopter to hospital, medical expenses, a two-bedroom flat for the parents to stay in, and a hire car for their daily visits to the hospital. At \$329.40 an ounce, Hailey's medical costs are 76 times her weight in gold.

High-speed French look to buy into British Rail

By COLIN NARBROUGH, WORLD TRADE CORRESPONDENT

SNCF, the French state railways that spearheaded the high-speed rail network in Europe, is eyeing parts of British Rail with a view to securing an operating franchise after privatisation.

A senior SNCF executive said immediately after John MacGregor, the transport secretary, unveiled the railway bill that SNCF could be interested in routes between Dover-Folkestone and London, which would provide a coherent link with the French network through the Channel tunnel.

The French authorities have made no secret of their disappointment over Britain's continued delays on the high-speed link originally intended to cross Kent from the Channel tunnel to London.

The SNCF executive said that any bid for a British Rail franchise would have to be done with a substantial partner. He did not elaborate, but an eventual partner is likely to come from elsewhere in the transport sector.

The French water companies were quick to take advantage of Britain's water privatisation and won an important stake. The government's rejection of "privatisation by the back door", where foreign state-owned companies buy privatised enterprises in Britain, could present difficulties for SNCF, but a suitably structured venture should overcome any objections from the transport department.

After its initial success with high-speed rail, SNCF has started to run into resistance from France's growing environmental lobby, especially in the Mediterranean region.

A strategic push north across the Channel would give access to the busy route to London. SNCF's freight division is also concerned about the decline of BR freight. With privatisation expected further to erode rail's share of the British market, SNCF planners fear their goods traffic estimates for the years after the Channel tunnel is completed will be over-optimistic. Its first interest in BR is likely to be in the business



traveller, but an SNCF market presence in southeast England could be a useful platform for developing its freight market.

Richard Hope, consultant editor of *Railway Gazette*, said yesterday: "Public authorities in Britain are specifically debarred from bidding for franchises, but there is nothing to stop public bodies outside Britain bidding."

Fare cuts hint, page 2
Tempus, page 38

Church stokes Crown debate

By SHEILA GUNN AND RUTH GLEDHILL

THE debate on the future of the monarchy was rekindled last night when Dr John Habgood, the Archbishop of York, said that the British public is traditionally tolerant about the behaviour of the royal family, but that all tolerance "has its limits".

Without specifying to which episode he was referring, he commented that "this sort of thing" does become a matter of public concern.

Dr Habgood also raised the issue of the constitutional links between the Church of England and the monarchy by advocating a revision of the coronation oath. Although he did not mention disestablishment of the Church of England, which he opposes, his remarks inevitably provoked a fresh round of comments from politicians on the relationship between the church, monarch and nation.

Speaking on BBC TV's *Heart of the Matter* last night, Dr Habgood clearly indicated his unease at the impact of recent "royal episodes" on public

opinion and on the monarch's constitutional links with the church. "We have had some quite strange sovereigns, with all sorts of private behaviour," he said. "But I think, in our rather intrusive and prurient age, this sort of thing does become a matter of public concern." He went on: "Looking back over history, the nation has been extraordinarily tolerant of all sorts of behaviour among its monarchs. But all tolerance has its

limits, and I would not want myself now to say where those limits might lie." He opened up the debate on the coronation oath by pointing out that it gives the Church of England a very privileged position which might be out of date. "The religious make-up of the country has changed so much. And if the coronation service is going to unify the nation, as it must do, then it must recognise that we now live in an ecumenical and multi-faith society."

Michael Colvin, a Conservative MP, supported Dr Habgood's implicit warnings about the behaviour of the royal family. "I think the public will tolerate that behaviour by ordinary people. But the royal family, like politicians and other leaders of society, are in a privileged position and should exercise restraint and responsibility in today's society, particularly



Habgood: uneasy over

Delhi bomb scare marks Major visit

FROM PHILIP WEBSTER IN DELHI

JOHN MAJOR was involved in a security scare last night after four Sikhs were arrested with bombs apparently due to be set off at India's Republic day celebrations tomorrow. Mr Major is the first British prime minister to be invited to the ceremony, the highlight of his five-day tour of India which began yesterday. Police said a cache of arms, including remote control devices capable of causing four explosions simultaneously more than a mile away, were recovered. The men were said to be members of the outlawed Khalistan Commando Force group. Security in Delhi was tightened after disclosures by the men. Mr Major was said to be fully satisfied with the security arrangements.

Croatians win key bridge site

FROM TIM JUDAH IN BELGRADE

CROATIAN forces yesterday secured a key bridge site in Krajina linking the north and south of Croatia after a day of bitter fighting with the Serbs. "The action is finished now that the Maslenica route is secured," President Tudjman of Croatia said on television. "The goal of this action was to enable construction of a pontoon bridge and to secure traffic links."

It was the first fighting in the area since a ceasefire a year ago but Lord Owen said that while he regretted the new outbreak it would not deflect the conference from its purpose. President Tudjman said 10 Croatian soldiers had been killed since his army crossed the year-old UN ceasefire line into Krajina on Friday.

RAISED IN THE HIGHLANDS.

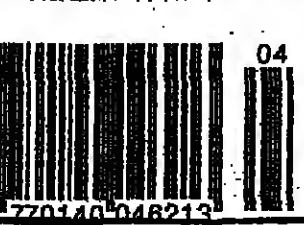


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QUALITY IN AN AGE OF CHANGE.

Arts	33-35
Births, marriages	18
Deaths	18
Business	36-38, 40
Concise Crossword	40
Court and Social	18
Crossword	20
Diary	16
Education	28-31
Fashion	15
Law Report	32
Leading articles	17
Letters	17
Obituaries	19
Racing	25
Sport	21-27
Weather	20
Women	14
TV & radio	39

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Roof raised: Maldwyn Rogers leans on his roof, which was blown into the garden at Todmorden, Yorkshire. Forecasters expect gales to continue tomorrow

Major pours oil on coal troubles

FROM PHILIP WEBSTER
IN DELHI AND
SHEILA GUNN IN LONDON

JOHN Major tried to calm the bitter cabinet dispute over pit closures yesterday as he signalled that the £600 million subsidy proposed in a rescue by Michael Heseltine, President of the Board of Trade, would not be open-ended.

Mr Major, in Delhi at the start of a five-day tour of India, acknowledged the cabinet divisions over the future of the industry but denied that it amounted to "squabbling". He said in a BBC radio interview: "The cabinet is discussing a whole range of options. One man's squabbling is another man's discussion."

At the start of a critical week of discussions on the fate of the coal industry, Mr Heseltine conceded that every option open to him carried a penalty. "It is impossible to secure agreement about the way forward," he said. "There are

As negotiations over the fate of Britain's pits enter a critical phase, ministers are still at odds over whether to sanction a multi-million pound injection of funds

harsh decisions, difficult judgments and conflicting arguments that will be paraded by those who believe them strongly, whatever the conclusions you reach."

Mr Heseltine is known to be under intense pressure from some colleagues to water down his blueprint, which is said to recommend a subsidy of £600 million a year, or £7 a tonne, falling off after five years.

The Commons industry committee, which has a Tory majority, will complete details of its five-year package of financial help for the industry this week.

Unless key proposals are removed during the committee's private sessions today and tomorrow, the report will sug-

gest diverting a substantial part of the £1.2 billion annual nuclear levy to the coal industry.

Both the industry committee and the cabinet committee, chaired by Lord Wakeham, that is studying the options for the coal industry, appear to have a majority in support of a multi-million pound programme of subsidies to save at least half of the 31 pits on the original closure list. Arguments continue in both committees, however, about who should foot the bill: the Treasury, other energy producers or consumers.

Robin Cook, Labour's industry spokesman, warned ministers yesterday that a short-term subsidy would provide only a short-term solution. He said: "British Coal does not need a subsidy. What it needs is an open market for electricity, and we must inject some fairness into the competition between coal and nuclear, which at present is about as level as the Pennines."

In Delhi yesterday, Mr Major indicated his alarm at the battle among cabinet ministers over Mr Heseltine's programme and the stream of leaks of cabinet discussions.

Michael Howard, the environment secretary, Gillian Shepherd, the employment secretary, and Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, have been fighting a tough battle inside Lord Wakeham's cabinet committee at the idea of turning back the clock on economic policy by granting big subsidies to troubled industries.

Mr Major appeared to accept the principle of their argument yesterday by saying that the discussions were designed to achieve a "sustainable" mining industry. He

commented: "For a long time there has been a declining market for coal, but everyone understands that there is an immense and natural sympathy across the United Kingdom for the mining industry because of the difficulties faced by the miners and the fact that the industry has such a community spirit. This touches very deep emotions."

He added: "It is therefore necessary to examine what the prospects are and make rational and practical decisions that will lead to a sustainable mining industry in the future."

British companies are hoping to win a substantial slice of electricity-generating contracts worth £3 billion, it emerged last night. A team of senior industrialists accompanying Mr Major reported good progress after their first day of talks with Indian businessmen and senior government officials.

Letters, page 17

Pensioner drowns as gales lash Britain

BY IAN MURRAY

A MAN aged 76 drowned yesterday after he and two friends put to sea in an inflatable dinghy in the teeth of a gale which blew down power lines and chimneys around the country. Large waves overwhelmed the craft in Portland Harbour, near Weymouth, Dorset.

Strong winds are set to batter most of Britain for at least another day, giving 1993 the stormiest January for many years. Scotland, which has been lashed continually by strong winds since the start of the year, is still bearing the brunt as a deep depression swings north.

Sudden snow blizzards trapped three skiers above Glen Shee and a young couple hiking in Glen Coe on Saturday. All made their way to safety yesterday after spending an uncomfortable night.

Near Aberdeen in the Firth of Forth the gales pulled the gas tanker *Havkong* from its moorings, leaving it drifting 200 yards from shore before the crew managed to start her engines.

Winds caused widespread damage in the South. At Sandown on the Isle of Wight two children, aged 4 and 6, had a narrow escape when a chimney was blown through their bedroom roof. Simon Richardson, 14, suffered a cut head when a chimney stack weighing more than two tonnes crashed into his bedroom at his home in Huntingdon, York.

A couple in Bradford escaped unhurt when masonry weighing three tonnes was blown into their home from a roof next door. In Todmorden, Yorkshire, the roof of a semi-detached house was ripped off. Several cows and their calves were killed when a barn collapsed at a farm in Shropshire.

In Newcastle upon Tyne the wind blew in shop windows in Liverpool part of the Philharmonic Hall's outer skin was ripped away and in Sheffield a steel workmen's cabin was blown through a wall.

At Chelmsford, Essex, two women were trapped for an hour after a tree fell on their car. In Cumbria two lorries were blown down embankments off the M6 near Penrith.

Forecast, page 20

MacGregor says sale may bring fare cuts

John MacGregor, the transport minister, said yesterday that his plans to privatise British Rail could lead to lower fares. He rejected criticism by the Conservative-dominated Commons transport committee and denied that the proposals were a "dog's breakfast" which could become a "poll tax on wheels" for the government.

Speaking on BBC Television, he said there would be a more imaginative approach. There would be a lot more discounted services "and a lot more variety in the way fares are structured". Mr MacGregor has also been told by the British Transport Police Federation that the proposal for policing to be funded by the industry is flawed fundamentally and could be catastrophic. Mike Bevan, the federation chairman, said its anti-terrorism role could be reduced and access to the police national computer denied.

Lambeth fraud warning

Evidence that could help to prove alleged multimillion-pound frauds by contractors working for Lambeth council, south London, has disappeared, Steve Whaley, the Labour council leader, said. He said the public enquiry being set up to investigate corruption and malpractice in the borough was likely to be hampered by the loss of crucial documents. An internal enquiry concluded that "we are dealing with potentially unlawful malpractice on a scale unprecedented in local government".

Print clue to IRA killer

An IRA gunman who killed a police officer on a busy street in Londonderry on Saturday may have left fingerprints on a car which nearly ran him over seconds after the shooting. Police hunting the killer of Constable Michael Ferguson, 21 and single from Omagh, co. Tyrone, believe the gunman slammed his hand on the bonnet of the car to keep his balance as he ran in front of it. The gunman had emerged from a crowd of shoppers on Shipquay Street and shot Constable Ferguson twice in the head at close range.

Council tax protest

Thousands of tenant farmers are complaining that overvaluation of their properties will bring them higher bills under the council tax than they paid in poll tax or rates. According to a survey by the Tenant Farmers' Association, the main voice of the 30,000 tenant farmers in England and Wales, a third disagree with the band allocated to them. Only one in seven of those in band D (£68,000-£88,000) accepts the valuation. An association spokesman said there could be as many as 40,000 valuation appeals.

Whiplash cruise clue

Linda St Clair, the self-styled Miss Whiplash, was preparing to embark on a world cruise, it has emerged. As police in Britain last week mounted a £100,000 search after her rented car was found at Beachy Head, she travelled to Florida after booking to join a cruise on the P&O liner *Canberra*, using a false name and disguising her appearance. Last night the *Canberra*, with Miss St Clair's possessions on board, was docked in Fort Lauderdale prior to continuing the cruise, but there was no sign of her.

Hunt saboteurs bailed

Police investigating violent clashes between members of the Essex Hunt and saboteurs last night released 19 men and seven women on bail. Five police officers were injured and a hunt steward who had an irritant sprayed in his face was flown to hospital after about 250 protesters targeted the hunt near Pleshey on Saturday afternoon.

Channel ferry fire

Fire broke out in the engine room of a Channel ferry carrying about 30 lorries to Dover yesterday. No one was injured. The fire was discovered aboard the *Marine Evangelina*, which belongs to Opal Ferries, shortly after the ship left Boulogne at about 11am. Crew members managed to put out the flames and the ferry was towed back to port.

Howard urges rise in petrol duties

BY PHILIP WEBSTER IN DELHI AND SHEILA GUNN

MICHAEL Howard, the environment secretary, has told cabinet colleagues he wants a big rise in duties on leaded petrol in the Budget as part of his "green" strategy.

In exchange he is urging Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, to drop any idea of extending value-added tax to new housebuilding because of its effects on the fragile property market.

Meanwhile, Tory MPs and Britain's leading industrialists are warning John Major and Mr Lamont not to stamp out the recovery by increased taxes in the March 16 Budget.

The prime minister spoke to Howard Davies, director general of the CBI, and chief executives of leading British companies as they accompanied him on a trade mission to India. Mr Davies said that businessmen believed it was

important that the government did not kill recovery.

He said businessmen accepted that public borrowing could not run out of control and that, at some time, there would need to be tax increases. The question was when and how but this spring would be too soon.

He proposed a further one percentage point cut in interest rates and said the exchange rate would stay stable with such a reduction.

His views have been shared by many Tory MPs and ministers in pre-Budget advice to Mr Lamont. But increases in indirect taxation, especially petrol and tobacco duty, are predicted. Virginia Bottomley, the health secretary, is said to have told Mr Lamont that she wants increases in cigarette duties as the main way to discourage smoking.

Labour split over royals

BY ALAN HAMILTON

Netherlands and Scandinavia. Only 14 per cent favoured no change, and 30 per cent expressed no view.

Labour's leaders, angered by well-publicised anti-monarchist sentiments last week from Jack Straw and Marjorie Mowlem, both members of the shadow cabinet, are well aware that republicanism could be a massive vote-loser, even among loyal Labour supporters. They also feel that unauthorised speeches may undermine the party's constitutional commission, which met for the first time last week and is expected to draw up proposals for reform.

MPS of both parties believe, however, that the royal family has to a large extent brought its present troubles on itself. Last year, sensing a shift in political opinion, the Queen volunteered to remove from public funding some of her children and other members of her family and to pay their civil-list allowances from her own resources. She also agreed to pay income tax on her private funds.

The two moves should have been enough to improve the image of the royals, but the separation of the Prince and Princess of Wales and widespread publicity over an alleged relationship between the prince and Camilla Parker Bowles have set the republicans baying for blood.

FURTHER evidence of the monarchy's battered image emerged yesterday with the publication of an opinion poll showing that nearly a quarter of Labour MPs favour Britain becoming a republic.

The figures make depressing reading for the Queen and for John Smith, who is anxious not to be seen as the leader of an avowedly republican party.

The poll, published in *The Sunday Telegraph*, questioned more than 100 Labour MPs. Of those, 24 per cent favoured a republic, while 32 per cent favoured reforming the royal family to reduce it to the level of the so-called bicycling monarchies of The

Diary, page 16

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هكناش النش

Mare killed as RSPCA steps up hunt

■ Owners throughout the South are tightening security at stables after the latest in a series of bizarre sexual attacks on horses claimed its first fatality

By NICHOLAS WATT

POLICE are to form special patrols to catch the person responsible for a series of attacks on horses in southern England that left one mare dead at the weekend.

As the toll of assaults reached more than 30, the RSPCA announced last night that it would be holding a meeting today to consider how to step up its efforts to track down the attacker.

The action comes after a ten-year-old Irish hunter was sexually attacked and killed at Four Marks, Hampshire, on Friday night. Mountbatten was discovered with cuts around its hindquarters and a large gash on her neck as its owner went to feed it on Saturday morning.

Robert Broderick, a technical editor with the Royal Institute of British Architects, who owned the mare, said: "When I went to feed her as usual in the morning the first thing I noticed was that her head wasn't poking over the door, ready to greet me as she normally would. I saw her lying there and I thought she was ill but I felt her and she was already cold and stiff."

During the attack, a blunt instrument was repeatedly forced into its sexual organs and it was then hit across the shoulders by a sharp instrument.

Mr Broderick described Mountbatten as a spirited horse, which suggested it had been drugged. "Either that or the attacker knows animals very well, which makes it even more chilling," Mr Broderick said. "What worries me is that the attacker doesn't leave any

evidence behind. The police were searching for prints and had dogs down here, but there don't seem to be any clues at all. It might be the only hope is to catch them red-handed."

The mystery of the attacks was underlined yesterday when the veterinary surgeon who carried out a two-hour post-mortem examination on Mountbatten said he could not decide how it died. Colin Baxter said: "She did not die of the injuries she sustained. She either died of shock or of a drug but I have no evidence of that."

At least 22 of the attacks have taken place in Hampshire. Police in the county are understood to have identified three people they would like to question in connection with the attacks. Yesterday, a spokesman for Hampshire police outlined the difficult task detectives faced. "The attacker disappears without a trace each time he strikes. There doesn't seem to be any pattern of time or place, no consistency of victims. Sometimes he attacks mares, sometimes it is geldings or stallions."

As horse owners in Hampshire and Buckinghamshire took precautions last night to protect their animals, a spokesman for the RSPCA said: "We will be reviewing the situation with the police on Monday. These animals have all been grossly mutilated — and the majority of the attacks have been of a sexual nature. But as the frequency of the attacks seems to have increased we are now very concerned."



Attack survivor: Bluey, one of two mares mutilated in assaults last week, with its owner, Chris Huneburg

Attacker who sees evil in horses

By NICHOLAS WATT

A MENTALLY disturbed person from the equestrian world is probably responsible for the spate of attacks on horses in southern England, a leading psychologist said yesterday.

Tony Black, the former chief psychologist at Broadmoor, said the attacker probably believed that evil emanated from horses and that they were controlled by the devil.

"People suffering from this kind of disorder believe that malevolent agencies are trying to do them harm," he said. "They believe that something in their environment is controlled by these agencies." Mr

Black said that disturbed people tended to latch on to something from their life. This is reminiscent of Peter Shaffer's play *Equus* in which Alan, a stable boy, gouges out the eyes of six horses with an iron spike. It was based on a true story in which a boy blinded 26 horses.

Of the latest attacks, Mr Black said: "They could be by someone who has worked in the racing world and is using horses as a vehicle for his insane preoccupation."

Humans and property were the usual targets and Mr Black had never heard of horses being attacked. "You occasionally get someone who

kills the whole family including the pets," he said. "But this person must have bizarre mental delusions to inflict this kind of violence."

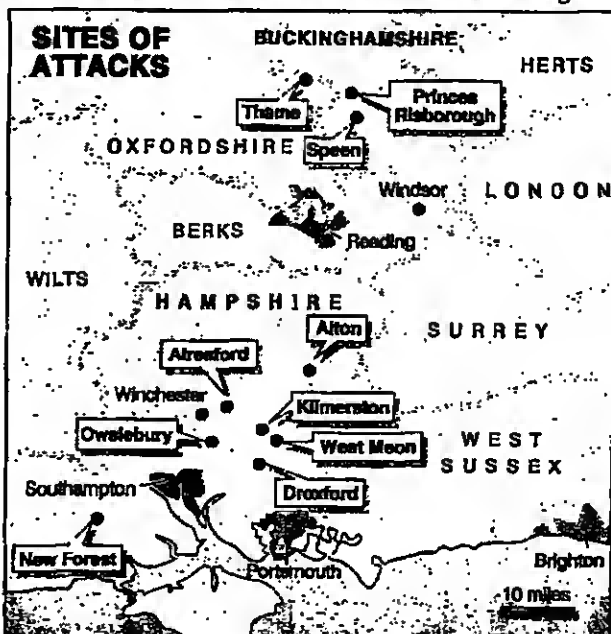
In most of the recent attacks the mares' sexual organs have been mutilated. Mr Black said: "This underlines the likelihood that the person is suffering from psychotic disorders such as paranoid schizophrenia and manic psychosis. In other words, behaviour totally removed from reality."

Mental disorders of this kind, according to Mr Black, can start in adult life. "Depression happens in the 40s though it is often sparked off by incidents dating back to

childhood." The attacker's problem may not be apparent to friends and colleagues.

He doubted the attacker was a danger to anything other than horses, though he could change tack if he felt the violence was futile. "It's conceivable that getting at the horses is a message to a person. He may try to get his message across another way. He may try to go for the person," Mr Black said.

In the past year there have been more than 30 attacks on horses in Buckinghamshire and Hampshire. Knives, broom handles and hammers have been used to injure the horses.



£50,000 offered to find guard

By ROBIN YOUNG

DESPITE a £50,000 reward offered by Securix, police were yesterday no closer to finding Edward Maher, the guard who disappeared on Friday with £1 million in cash from his armoured vehicle.

Det Supt David Moss, in charge of the enquiry, said: "It is essential we trace Mr Maher as soon as possible. We still have an open mind about this incident. Extra information could prove invaluable. Hopefully, the reward being offered by Securix will persuade people to come forward."

Mr Maher, 37, of South Woodham Ferrers, near Chelmsford, Essex, has not been seen since driving off with his van and its load of money while a colleague was inside a branch of Lloyds Bank in Felstowe, Suffolk.

Police say they are also keen to trace Mr Maher's common-law wife, Deborah Brett, 27, and her three-year-old son. At Mr Maher's rented three-bedroomed house yesterday, milk sat uncollected on the doorstep. Inside, video tapes could be seen on the floor of the lounge and washing piled up in the kitchen.

Three children's tricycles, including a "police" trike, were in the garden along with other toys. Two cars, a blue A-registration Austin Ambassador and a battered yellow Austin Allegro, with a child's teddy bear on the back shelf, were parked in the drive. Neighbours, who said they had little contact with Mr Maher or his wife, said the family also ran a brown Opel Ascona.

Securix denied a report in yesterday's *News of the World* that Mr Maher was the guard who, in December 1990, handed over £2 million to an armed gang in Rotherhithe, east London, who were holding a colleague's wife hostage. The company said Mr Maher was not involved and was not employed by

PC saves colleague from rottweiler

By A STAFF REPORTER

A POLICEMAN was attacked by a seven-stone rottweiler yesterday when he was called to deal with violence at a house party. A firearms officer later shot the dog dead.

Constable Paul Rogers's shouts were heard over police radio as he called for help in Seacroft, Leeds, where the animal was biting his leg. Constable Andrew Leonard, managed to drag him free and get him into their patrol car.

Police reinforcements arrived and arrested six people, but the dog reappeared in the street after officers had gone into the house. They were trapped inside while colleagues sheltered in a van until the firearms officer arrived and killed the dog with two shots.

Ambulance staff had called the police to the council house after two women were reported to be injured at the party after a wedding. The dog attacked when the two officers approached the house. As they took refuge in their car, drunken party-goers tried to attack them and climbed on the car's bonnet. Eight other officers suffered cuts and bruises in the fracas.

Inspector Neil Fawcett said: "PC Rogers was screaming for help down the radio with the dog attached to his leg. We have never heard anything like it. He was in agony. We

take a very serious view of an incident where a large ferocious dog is used as a dangerous weapon against officers. It's sad to have to kill the dog but there was no option."

PC Rogers, 27, was taken to St James's Hospital, Leeds, with serious leg injuries. Police said that he was comfortable last night after an operation. A baby girl who was savaged by her family's Staffordshire bull terrier on Friday was moved out of intensive care yesterday.

Danielle Rolfe, aged 18 months, of Walsall, West Midlands, was progressing well after surgery at Sandwell General Hospital. West Bromwich, for severe neck and face injuries. The plastic surgeon who operated on her said that she had narrowly escaped being killed and would be scarred for life.

"Danielle's wounds were within a centimetre of the main artery in her neck," Ruth Lester said. "If that artery had been damaged, the potential loss of blood would have been sufficient for her life to have been in immediate danger."

"She is now out of danger although her face is suffering from extreme swelling. Her injuries are very severe and involved damage to the jaw bone as well as the soft tissue around the cheek, nose, lips and neck."

More court escort services to be sold

By RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to extend private-sector involvement in moving prisoners around the country to cut annual costs of £44 million and free prison officers and policemen for other duties.

Ministers plan to put more contracts for court escort services out to tender later this year despite strong opposition from the prison officers' union, which believes the job must be done by its members or the police. A private-sector pilot scheme starts in two months in the East Midlands and Humberside.

The Home Office believes the private sector is capable of providing the necessary security at a lower cost than existing arrangements. But the greatest advantage, ministers say, is in relieving police and prison officers for more important duties.

Up to 1,800 police men and women and 1,000 prison officers are employed daily in escort duties with the Metropolitan Police alone, undertaking 150,000 journeys from jails to courts in a year. The Home Office paid the Met £1.5 million for its escort duties in the last financial year.

Figures produced by the prison service show that in 1991-2, £23.4 million was spent on escorts to crown and county courts, £9.9 million to magistrates' courts and a fur-

ther £9.9 million on other journeys including hospital watches and moving prisoners between jails around the country. Six hundred inmates a week are transferred within the penal system, with convicted IRA prisoners being among those most frequently moved.

A Home Office spokesman said: "Contracting out the escort service will allow prison officers and police men and women to get on with the job they have been trained to do."

The demand on police and prison officer manpower has already driven the Home Office to launch a pilot scheme in which escort duties for all but category A prisoners are to be contracted out to Group 4, a private security firm.

Group 4 will employ 400 people on escort duties in the East Midlands and Humberside and use 70 vehicles including cellular vans that can carry six, ten or 14 inmates in greater security and at lower cost during their five-year contract.

The government is planning to appoint a prisons ombudsman to deal with prisoners' complaints and difficulties. The move comes as figures show that almost a third of prisoners' requests and complaints referred to area managers are not answered within the six-week deadline.

Chatline trap for children

By RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

CHILDREN are being exploited by telephone firms that are offering sports and computer games in breach of the industry watchdog's guidelines.

A review of telephone services offered for children found that some operators were breaking a code of conduct that says advertisements must include the cost and carry warning statements.

Several services examined in the review related to sports and computer games promoted in magazines aimed at people aged under 18. The review follows the introduction of a revised code of conduct a year ago which ruled that firms offering services aimed at children would have to cut off calls after seven and a half minutes.

Last month the Independent Committee for the Supervision of Standards of Telephone Information Services, the industry's watchdog, received 348 complaints.

One complaint concerned a karaoke competition line advertised in a teenage magazine. The advertisement showed the call cost to be 48p, omitting to say "per minute", and gave no address. Callers were not disconnected after 7½ minutes.

All-clear a welcome relief to siren custodians

By JOE JOSEPH

FAR from enjoying belt-and-braces security in the face of nuclear attack, we may have been sitting unbuttoned to the world these past 50 years.

Just how close an escape Britain has had is only just emerging, now that the Home Office has begun dismantling the air raid sirens that were supposed to give a seven-minute warning to whitewash the windows and take cover under the dining table. All the country's 7,000 hand-

cranked sirens are being removed after official confirmation from Westminster that the Cold war is over. The fact that these wartime relics never saw service made Britons twice blessed.

First, because this meant we were spared nuclear attack and, secondly, because had there been a strike, long after Moscow had pressed the button some of our siren wardens would still be fumbling through their instruction manuals.

Chris Fielden, parish councillor

and siren custodian of the Wiltshire village of Holt, is relieved it is all over. Had he been called to crank, he questions his likely success, partly because nobody had shown him how to operate the siren.

"I think it would have taken me more than seven minutes to set up and I would have been just as likely to give the all-clear as the alert," he admitted yesterday. "It's a great weight off the family's shoulders to have the protection of the village taken away from us. I feel I have done

my bit for Britain... I'll be glad to be shot of the siren because it takes up a lot of cupboard space."

Mr Fielden also says farewell to the sinister grey box connected to his telephone. In the event of a nuclear strike, Mr Fielden was told, the box would emit mysterious bleeps and a special code word to advise him to start running. He was assured priority phone repairs because of the box. But when his line went down, four days elapsed before it worked again. Luckily, Moscow never knew.

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Customs clampdown traps single-market beer bootleggers

By MICHAEL DYNES, WHITEHALL CORRESPONDENT

CUSTOMS officers are arresting an average of one person a day for illegally selling alcohol bought in France or Belgium and imported tax and duty free for personal consumption.

Most cases have involved owners or managers of pubs, off-licences and restaurants who have brought van loads of alcohol from the Continent to make a quick profit from the allowances introduced on January 1, officials said.

Under rules changed as part of the single European market, travellers are entitled to bring back for personal consumption 90 litres (120 bottles) of wine, 110 litres (194 pints) of beer, 10 litres of spirits, 30 litres of fortified wine, 800 cigarettes and 200 cigars.

None of the cases have come to court because all the people arrested for trying to avoid paying revenue have agreed to settle out of court. The fraudster usually pays excise duty on the goods, plus a fine of two or three times the value of the excise duty.

Most of the arrests have been made by the newly created excise verification officers, who have discovered alcohol and tobacco bought for personal consumption being sold commercially while they toured London and southeast England explaining

the new rules to wholesalers and retailers.

All cases have involved "small-time opportunists" buying van loads of alcohol and tobacco for sale at their own premises. "These are people who have seen an opportunity to make a quick buck, and we've arrested them," an official said.

Criminal syndicates do not appear to be exploiting the new regime, but Customs officers expect it is only a matter of time before they attempt to do so. The maximum penalty for defrauding the revenue is a seven-year prison sentence.

Disclosure of the arrests coincides with attempts by the Brewers' Society, the trade association representing brewing and pub interests, to increase the pressure on Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, to reduce the disparity between British and French excise duties in the run up to the Budget in March.

During a meeting last week between Sir John Cope, paymaster general, and Ian Posser, the Brewers' Society chairman, the industry said the excise duty disparity could result in declining alcohol sales and job losses. British excise duties on beer are 35p per pint, compared with about 3p in France. Britain's 8,500

off-licences are particularly under threat and up to 10,000 jobs in the retailing sector could be in jeopardy, according to a recent survey by Mintel International, the consumer market analyst.

French supermarkets tend to have a limited selection of wines and rarely stock the Australian, South African, and Chinese wines available in Britain. Both wine and beer are, however, considerably cheaper than in Britain.

Last year, before the introduction of the new allowances, personal imports of continental beer accounted for more than 8 per cent of the British market — the equivalent of 500,000 barrels, the output of a large brewer. The Brewers' Society expects this year's personal imports to increase dramatically.

The society is urging ministers to follow the example of Denmark, where alcohol was formerly very expensive, by reducing duties.



Out with the old: revellers in the Chinatown district of London enjoy the traditional sights and sounds of the Orient yesterday as they greet the new Year of the Chicken. Leading article, page 17

Poll reform hangs in the balance

By RACHEL KELLY, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

THE advocates of electronic vote-counting have not persuaded the Home Office of its advantages over counting by hand.

Calls for reform were made after computer counting at a referendum at Bognor Regis, West Sussex, where the first results were announced eight minutes after ballot boxes arrived. The trial was seen by Home Office officials. The Liberal Democrats are campaigning to bring Britain's voting system into line with the high-tech methods used in many other countries.

The Home Office said: "The benefits in terms of cost and efficiency of a new system have not yet been proved to outweigh the current system. But the whole process is under review and officials are looking at it."

Robert MacLennan, the Liberal Democrat home affairs spokesman, is to table a Commons question urging electronic counting on the home secretary. "It might cost a bit to install but once installed it would almost certainly be cheaper and more efficient."

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MISCELLANEOUS		
Perfume or Toilet water	90cc/ml 375cc/ml 50g	no limit no limit no limit
All other goods including gifts and souvenirs		

Influential police roles to be filled

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

TWO of the most influential posts in British policing will become vacant in the next few months as forces face the results of Home Office enquiries into pay, conditions and police organisation.

Sir John Woodcock, chief inspector of constabulary, is due to retire in the spring. Later this year Alan Eastwood, chairman of the Police Federation, representing more than 120,000 junior ranks, will leave after 30 years' service.

In recent years the inspectorate has become a powerful tool for change, inspiring reform and sometimes provoking the antagonism of chief constables. Sir John and his successor would be a strong influence in the Home Office on any proposals for merging the 43 forces in England and Wales, plans for centrally funding the police, or implementation of the Sheehy report on pay and conditions.

The federation is certain to examine plans for change sceptically and may well wage a fierce and public battle against some proposals, especially if they threaten present benefits or pay structures.

The appointments will be decided by June. The home secretary will name the chief inspector.

One contender for the federation job is Fred Broughton, a London officer who is chairman of the constables' section. The front runners for the job of chief inspector are seen as Colin Smith, a former chief constable of Thames Valley, and Trevor Morris, former chief constable of Hertfordshire.

Leading article and Letters, page 17

Win makes Short favourite

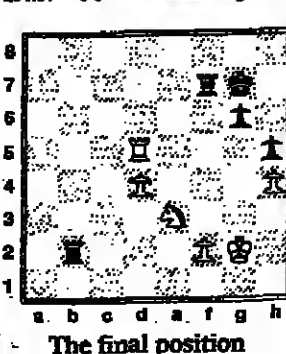
By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

NIGEL Short is clear favourite to become the world chess championship challenger after beating Jan Timman in the ninth game of their final eliminator in Spain.

Saturday's victory with black gave Short a 5-4 lead over Timman, of Holland, putting the Briton within 2½ points of winning the match.

The game swung back and forth but on closer examination it turned out to be a tactical, technical and strategic masterpiece by Short. He said later: "When Timman snatched the queen's knight's pawn with his queen on move 14, I thought it was almost suicidal." Short gained the initiative after that move.

Game 9			
White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	d5	21 Qd1	Rd7
2 Nf3	Nc6	22 Nd1	Qd6
3 Bb5	Bd7	23 Qd2	Qd5
4 Bxc6	bxc6	24 Rxd6	Qd6
5 O-O	Nd7	25 Rxd6	Qd6
6 Bxc6	Qd6	26 Rxd6	Qd6
7 Qd2	Qd6	27 Rxd6	Qd6
8 Qd3	Qd6	28 Rxd6	Qd6
9 Qd4	Qd6	29 Rxd6	Qd6
10 Qd5	Qd6	30 Rxd6	Qd6
11 Qd6	Qd6	31 Rxd6	Qd6
12 Qd7	Qd6	32 Rxd6	Qd6
13 Qd8	Qd6	33 Rxd6	Qd6
14 Qd9	Qd6	34 Rxd6	Qd6
15 Qd10	Qd6	35 Rxd6	Qd6
16 Qd11	Qd6	36 Rxd6	Qd6
17 Qd12	Qd6	37 Rxd6	Qd6
18 Qd13	Qd6	38 Rxd6	Qd6
19 Qd14	Qd6	39 Rxd6	Qd6
20 Qd15	Qd6	40 Rxd6	Qd6



The final position

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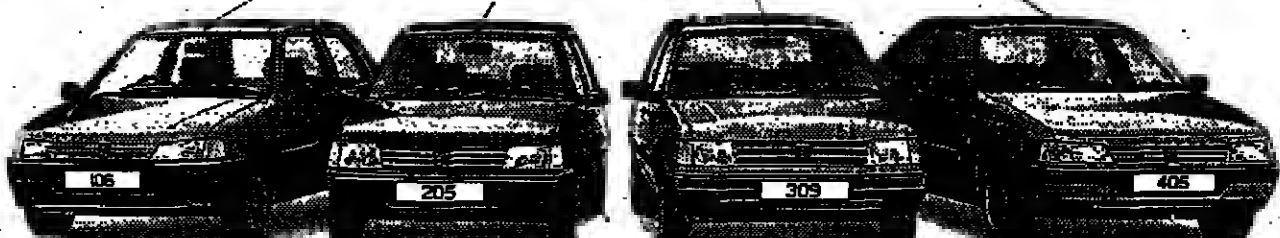
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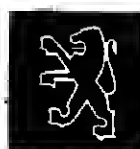
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PEUGEOT

Fashion gives short shrift to hemlines

By IAIN R WEBB
FASHION EDITOR

IN PARIS, as designers began to show their haute couture lines for spring and summer, the hemline debate continues. Across the city over the weekend, in chic restaurants and smoky cafes, the fashion cognoscenti could be found, huddling in groups discussing the ins and outs, or rather the ups and downs of skirt lengths.

Having welcomed the return of the long skirt only a few seasons ago, Gianni Versace's presentation came as quite a shock. Within minutes of the show starting, little-girlish mini-skirts were parading down the catwalk. Pleated and perky, floaty and flirty, but always unmistakably short. A crestfallen glaze appeared on the faces of the "up-to-the-minute" fashion fans as they realised that maybe, sitting in their longer length skirts, they were still lagging behind fashion's ever-moving focus.

That is really not the case, for the whole picture shows that over the past decade

Designers who have gone to great lengths to guide styles are likely to see women wearing what they like this spring

fashion itself has changed, not just the lengths of the skirts. Gone are the days when designers dogmatically ruled and any women wanting to be seen as stylish would have to throw out her tired looking clothes, as a new decree came from the catwalkers.

Women no longer feel the need, or indeed the desire, painstakingly to measure their hemlines from the floor with a ruler. There are no rulers in fashion today, and no longer steadfast rules by which to dress. In 1993 it is the concept of "in" and "out" that is outmoded. Designers have had to accept that women are no longer slaves to fashion. Collectively they have found a voice in society and are using this new-found power to dress themselves with a spirit of individuality. Freedom is now the key to fashion. Trends may come and go. Directions may change, but

essentially fashion in the 1990s is about choice.

Christian Lacroix ignored the length issue, offering a handkerchief-point hemline — rising and dipping on the same skirt. What both designers realised is that women want to choose what best suits them — and so provided the answer for those who do not want to wear long, but do not have the confidence to buck the trend, and continue wearing short trousers.

In the audience at the Versace presentation sat Madonna. In her platform shoes, "grungey" looking, skinny knit cardigan, and pale made-up face, she was the epitome of this season's fashionable looks. She also wore a pair of wide-legged pants, which told the designer with the mini-skirt on his mind exactly just who does wear the trousers.

Fashion, page 15



Short and neat: trousers extend fashion options

Low desks and chairs endanger children

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

FEARS that badly designed school furniture is damaging pupils' health are to be discussed by officials of the National Curriculum Council and senior members of the National Back Pain Association.

The charity has called the meeting with the council because of growing concern about headaches, dizziness, neck pain and long-term back problems linked to the design of desks and chairs. The precise number of schoolchildren with back ailments is unknown but, Mervyn Bryn-Jones, executive director of the association, said: "We believe it is increasing."

Under the charity's awareness plan, to be unveiled to education officials in three weeks, children would measure each other's bodies in relation to their desks and chairs as part of the curriculum's science course. Dr Bryn-Jones said it was likely that many factors lay behind childhood back pain and related injuries, including a decline in exercise and sport among the young. "However, we would like the problem of schoolchildren and their furniture to be recognised," he said.

During the past 50 years, the average height of pupils has risen by 4in while the height of classroom furniture has fallen by about 6in under designs laid down by the International Standards Organisation (ISO). Chetan Mandal, a European expert on back pain and furniture design, said: "This inevitably forces pupils to sit hunched over their desks with postures most harmful to their backs."

"Victorian" schoolrooms might have been harsh environments, but at least the upright pupils in which children sat better suited their physiques, he added.

Research by Nield Patel and Sharyn Eaton at the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic in Bournemouth, indicates that the way school furniture is used may be at fault. The researchers studied 350 children aged 5-11 at four schools. They found that among some age groups there was a considerable mismatch between some children and the size of the furniture.

New standards for school furniture are being discussed by EC nations and a vote is expected this year. The proposals call for a modification of the ISO standard and the introduction of a new one.

The new standard supports work by Mr Mandal in designing classroom chairs with a forward slope and desks that can be angled at up to 20 degrees. "We have tried to make the pupil sit like they are on horseback. It relieves tension in the neck and reduces flexion in the back," he said.

Some experts remain convinced that all attempts to eradicate back pain in children will fail unless they take more exercise and adopt a proper sitting posture.

Cathedral to unveil US gift

By PAUL WILKINSON

WORK has been completed on a stained-glass window that will commemorate the 900th anniversary of Durham Cathedral this year. It will be installed in the Galilee Chapel this spring, with a formal dedication in July when anniversary celebrations will be at their height.

The two 10ft tall panels have been paid for by a \$10,000 gift from the American Friends of Durham Cathedral, a group formed by the Rev Perry Troutman from Anville, Pennsylvania. He was so impressed with the building during a visit that he decided to help to finance its maintenance. The group, which has 150 members across America, raised the money in less than 12 months.

The window was commissioned a year ago from the celebrated stained glass artist Leonard Evetts, 85, whose work adorns buildings around the world from Downing College, Cambridge, to Apia in Western Samoa. The panels contain more than 1,000 pieces of glass, which have taken Evetts four months to assemble at his workshop at Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire.

Despite the origin of the funding, there are no American allusions in the window, which keeps strictly to a theme of Christ and the Virgin Mary, to whom the cathedral is dedicated. Evetts spent several weeks consulting cathedral theologians on the selection of images and symbols and believes that he has added several that are new to Christian iconography.

Gifted pupils 'not helped by reforms'

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THE government's reform of primary education may not help the brightest children in state schools, according to research sponsored by the National Primary Centre, which focused on pupils in their last year before they transferred to secondary schools.

This age group is the last to be taught by class teachers, rather than the specialists favoured by ministers and their advisers.

Researchers found that primary schools of all sizes were having difficulty covering all nine national curriculum subjects adequately. Only the most organised teachers were doing justice to pupils of high ability.

School inspectors, the National Curriculum Council and John Patten, the education secretary, last week all backed a move to more specialist teaching in the later years of primary education. Clusters of schools were suggested in rural areas where the number of pupils was too small for each school to cover the curriculum with specialists.

But the research, carried out in ten Oxfordshire schools by the county council's development officer for able children and an Oxford University lecturer, casts doubt on the effectiveness of both approaches.

Oxfordshire has been one of the leading authorities in trying to cater adequately for

gifted children. Researchers found that links between schools still did not guarantee a suitable mix of expertise, and liaison was time-consuming. Teachers acknowledged that they were not stretching able pupils in some subjects, but were still reluctant to switch to specialisation.

They believed that in-depth knowledge of the child allowed them to set appropriate work and to transfer concepts from one subject to another. They believed their own specialisation in teaching particular age groups might be as valuable as subject knowledge applied effectively at different stages in primary schooling.

Deborah Eyre, one of the authors, said: "There will have to be improvement if non-specialist teaching is to continue, but I think there is quite a lot in what the teachers say about knowledge of their own children and appropriate teaching methods. The problems do not disappear in secondary schools, when specialist teaching starts."

The report found that able pupils did well when there were high expectations of the whole class and the teacher understood higher-level concepts in each subject. The teacher could then assess children's capabilities and plan extension work for the brightest, intervening only where necessary.

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Greenpeace accuses Aldermaston of covering up deaths

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE Aldermaston nuclear weapons establishment is accused by Greenpeace of having an "appalling" safety record of unreported leaks and fires, radioactive contamination, and worker deaths.

A list of 58 accidents and safety-related incidents at Aldermaston between 1955 and 1992 is included in a report published today.

Nearly 100 workers are shown to have been injured, contaminated or, in seven cases, killed by serious accidents at the Berkshire plant. Another nine workers have died "as a result of suspected radiation contamination", the environmental group claims.

The report covers 252 fires, of which 45 are classed as serious. Thirty-three of the fires were in buildings handling radioactive, toxic or explosive materials and "have never before been reported". It also criticises the failure to implement all the recommendations made by Sir Edward Pochin in an official enquiry in 1978 following revelations of worker contamination.

Of the 58 serious accidents listed by Greenpeace, 33 have occurred since the Pochin enquiry. The figures were compiled from Commons written answers and from Berkshire fire brigade records.

David Clark, Labour defence spokesman, said he would press for an enquiry into the findings. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said the report would be studied, but stressed that the safety of the staff at Aldermaston was always a priority. Radiation levels at the plant and in the surrounding area were checked and shown to be "perfectly acceptable", the spokesman said.

In April, one of three containers which have put in bids to run the facility will take over and staff will lose their civil servant status. Greenpeace says that move raises concern that "already inadequate safety margins" may be further reduced.

Greenpeace claims the true tally of accidents has never been admitted. The report says that since 1955 there have been at least two unreported deaths, in 1973 and in 1986, three plutonium fires, in the high-security Area known as the citadel, and nine electrical fires in explosives sections.

The Pochin report recommended that to improve safety, serious staff shortages among health physics staff needed to be corrected urgently. Sir Edward also said the buildings where solid and liquid radioactive waste was processed had to be replaced and a new facility for dealing with contaminated heavy equipment was required.

"Fifteen years on, we find that none of these recommendations has been fully implemented," Greenpeace said. Aldermaston says there has been an increase in health

physics staff in recent years. Greenpeace has called for an independent investigation of health and safety at the plant, which covers 880 acres and employs nearly 5,000 staff. It is currently working on development of warheads for the Trident missile.

Aldermaston is also designing a warhead for a new tactical air-launch missile that would replace the ageing WE177 free-fall bomb carried on Tornado aircraft. This programme is continuing although the purchase of a £3-billion tactical missile may never go ahead.

A90, a new plutonium processing plant at Aldermaston which was supposed to have been completed by 1988, is still not fully operational. The Greenpeace report says that factor has placed "an enormous strain" on old plutonium facilities in the Trident programme.

□ Aldermaston: Inside the Citadel, Greenpeace.

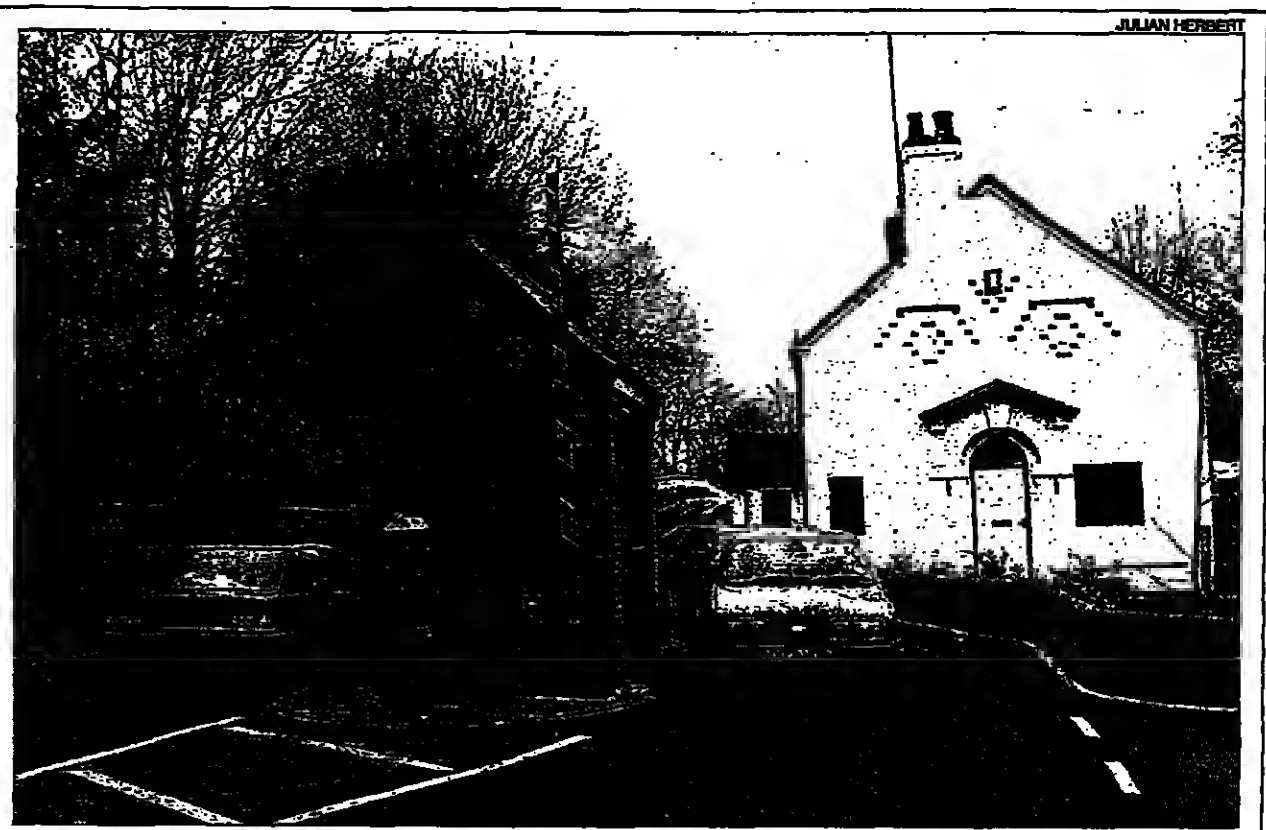
Fourpenny toll rise divides villagers

BY JOHN YOUNG

IN THE bar of The Greyhound, in the village of Whitchurch in Oxfordshire, Colin Selwood, a mortgage consultant, produces his pocket calculator. "I reckon I use the bridge up to eight times a day, so we are talking about an extra £87 a year," he said.

Last week a public enquiry was convened in the village hall to examine a proposal to raise the toll on the bridge that links the village with Pangbourne in Berkshire from 6p to 10p. It might seem a trivial sum, but it is only a small bridge. The pounding from the about 6,000 vehicles that use it every day means the money is needed to repair or replace it.

Some villagers who use the bridge several times a day to travel to and from work or the shops are aggrieved by the proposed increase. Others would like to see still higher charges to reduce traffic along the narrow main



Taking their toll: cars are damaging the bridge, which needs a £1.2 million rebuilding programme

street. Feelings are running strongly enough to have persuaded Michael Heseltine, Conservative MP for Henley, to visit the village recently to hear local opinion.

Vernon Whittaker, a retired Whitchurch parish councillor, cannot see what all the fuss is about. He says that 90 per cent of the villagers want the toll increased. "They should just put it up and be done with it," he said. "They" are the Company of Proprietors of Whitchurch Bridge, which says that the bridge will have to be replaced for safety reasons by the year 2008 at the latest. It has proposed a £1.24 million rebuilding programme.

John Wilkinson, a retired chartered engineer who teaches music, sees the issue as "a storm in a teacup. The whole thing should have been settled years ago by the two county councils, taking joint responsibility for the bridge," he said.

Churches criticised for neglect of freedom

BY RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

CHURCHES are failing in their duty to encourage individuals to adopt the Christian virtues, according to a report published today.

Professor Anthony Flew, emeritus professor of philosophy at Reading University, says church support for individual self improvement is rare outside north America.

Some people can recall a time when Christian churches insisted on the freedom and responsibility of individual choice, he says. "Nowadays, however, expectations of ecclesiastical sympathy and support for such 'individualism' must often be disappointed."

In *The Loss of Virtue*, a collection of papers published by the Social Affairs Unit, an independent moral and education trust, Professor Flew says churches fail to emphasise the role of the family in instilling the virtues.

Instead, mainstream churches content themselves in calling "for substantial, all-round increases in tax-financed expenditure on state-supplied health, education and welfare services". Professor Flew cites as an example *Faith in the City*, the 1985 report of the Archbishop of Canterbury's commission for urban priority areas.

"Modern churches demand all of governments and nothing from individuals. Especially this so with those who draft and issue on their behalf an ever-rising torrent of statements about social, political and economic policy." They appear to be demanding "no action by individuals other than efforts to induce government to adopt their own preferred policies".

In the same report, David Martin, emeritus professor of sociology at the London School of Economics, criticises a theology that favours the victims of history and society. He says the possibility of making people better is obstructed by obsession with being a victim.

"Victimhood opens up an unlimited credit line absolving you of all responsibility for the past or the future. Indeed, in some versions... the only responsible and guilty people are the rulers of the present American empire or the descendants of the British empire."

It follows that only those who have first certified their status as qualified victims can express a moral opinion, he says. Professor Martin calls for a return to the moral language of guilt to help people "make good".

□ *The Loss of Virtue: Moral Confusion and Social Disorder in Britain and America*, Social Affairs Unit, 75 Davies Street, London W1Y 1PA.

Driver held after wife is killed

BY RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

A 35-year-old man is in custody and due to appear before magistrates in Newcastle upon Tyne today after an accident in which a woman died and her husband was seriously injured.

Patricia Lumsden, 40, from Byker, Newcastle, and her husband James, 36, were crossing the road near their home when they were struck by a car. Police later found the car abandoned.

Mrs Lumsden died before she reached hospital and her husband was critically ill in Newcastle General Hospital yesterday. Relatives "were caring for their two children."

Bomb charge

Patrick Oliver Murphy, 52, unemployed, of Southall, west London, is due to appear at Arbour Square magistrates' court, east London, today, charged with causing an explosion and abducting a minicab driver in connection with a car bombing near Downing Street last October.

Prison prize

Clive Richards, serving a life sentence for murder at Long Lartin prison, Hereford and Worcester, has won the first prize of £500 in a research competition for his study of prison education.

Shop murder

A pensioner was battered to death in the basement of the pet shop where he worked part-time in Northampton. Police believe a robber killed Arthur Brumhill, 76, who died from severe head injuries.

Jail escape

Two men escaped through a hole in the perimeter fence of Ackington Prison, Northumbria. Police say Andrew Waines, 25, and Mark Jones, 26, are not dangerous.

Maltings blaze

Fire fanned by high winds destroyed the 300-year-old Edme brewery maltings near the quay at Mistley, Essex.

Fire death

A woman died and a man was seriously injured in a house fire at Cheadle, Greater Manchester.

Otters return

Otters have been seen near Shrewsbury on the river Severn in Shropshire after an absence of more than 30 years.

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Footballer beaten by the bottle tries to save treatment clinics

BY MICHAEL HORSNELL

GORDON Forster has hit the heights, briefly as a goalkeeper with Sheffield United in the 1960s and then as a scaffolder. But in his late 20s he took a dive and only now, at the age of 47, is he emerging from a personal abyss.

Mr Forster is a self-confessed alcoholic and one of 22 people under care in the detoxification unit at the St Anne's Shelter and Housing Action centre in Leeds. It is ten weeks since liquor touched his lips. "I was in a dreadful condition and I wouldn't have lived another two weeks. I had been bad before, but never as bad as this time."

The story of his rehabilitation reinforces the case made by supporters of addiction centres, who fear that when the government's community care reorganisation comes into force in April, many of them will be forced to close through lack of funding.

Unwashed and sleeping rough, Mr Forster was drinking from a bottle of cheap wine on a bench in the market square in Leeds in October when a young man approached him and said: "Hello, I'm Adrian."

It was his elder son, whom

■ Some 5,000 alcoholics and drug addicts being treated in detoxification clinics may end up on the streets if funding disappears after Whitehall reforms in April

he had not seen for 16 years since his wife divorced him. Adrian, 22, accompanied by his girl friend and baby son, took the older man under his wing. "I was as black in the face as the ace of spades and looking terrible. He had just found me, I don't know how, but I didn't recognise him. He took me for a drink in the pub and we had a couple of pints. Then he said: 'You've had your wack. We're going home.' He took me to his girl friend's house. After that, he said: 'You've just got to dry out' and he took me to St Anne's."

"I can't speak too highly of what they have done for me at the detoxification centre. They have been fantastic. I have lived rough most of the time over the years as well as in and out of hostels."

He took to drink at the age of 25 when his mother died. "I just cracked up. I got depressed and I couldn't leave the stuff alone, spending £7 or £8 a day when beer was 15p (7p) a pint. I got violent at home and the drink finished my football career."

Mr Forster, who is hoping for a council flat, is one of 5,000 addicts living in treatment centres provided by the charity and independent sectors. "It's disgusting that some of these places could close. They do a fantastic job. If the police pick you up drunk, it's into the cells with you or down to the detoxification centre. If the centres close, the police are going to be sick of filling up their cells."

A campaign to save drug and alcohol treatment centres from closure under the community care reorganisation has been mounted by Lord Mancroft, chairman of the

Addiction Recovery Foundation, and others who claim the government is to break a promise to safeguard their funding. Until now, residential costs of addicts attending treatment centres have been met through the social security budget. But from April, at least £20 million will be transferred to local authorities and become part of an overall community care budget.

The charity Alcohol Concern and the Standing Conference on Drug Abuse says that most of the treatment centres will have to shut within four months of community care changes coming into force. Seven out of ten say they do not feature in council spending plans and predict they will lose payments within weeks of the reforms.



Oh crumbs: the British actresses Joan Plowright, left, Miranda Richardson, centre, and Emma Thompson, right, have won Golden Globe awards in California. Thompson won her award as best dramatic



actress for *Howards End*, and Richardson, who played the carefree holidaymaker in Italy in *Enchanted April*, won best musical or comedy film actress. Plowright, the feisty widow of *Enchanted April*, was



named best film supporting actor and actress. She was also best supporting actress in a television series or mini-series for her role in *Stalin*. Emma Thompson was widely applauded for her acceptance

speech. "Oh crumbs," she began after being handed her globe by Jodie Foster and Patrick Swayze. "We are not used to this sort of thing in England. I've borrowed everything I have got on this evening."



Forster: detoxification clinic kept him alive

The way it isn't

CRAIG BROWN



Jimmy Hoffa
Couldn't have been rofla
Though he looked kinda
cute
Wearing his concrete suit.
Dr Boutros Boutros Ghali

Favours a square-footed
parley
He says: "How do you do —
I'm Boutros (to the power of
two)".

Salman Rushdie
Will not be hushed: he
Will go to any party for a
chai bar
The annual fund-raising
disco for the Friends of
Fatwa.

Judith Krantz
'On Pants'
Might be worth a look
(Though I couldn't find any
in her latest book).



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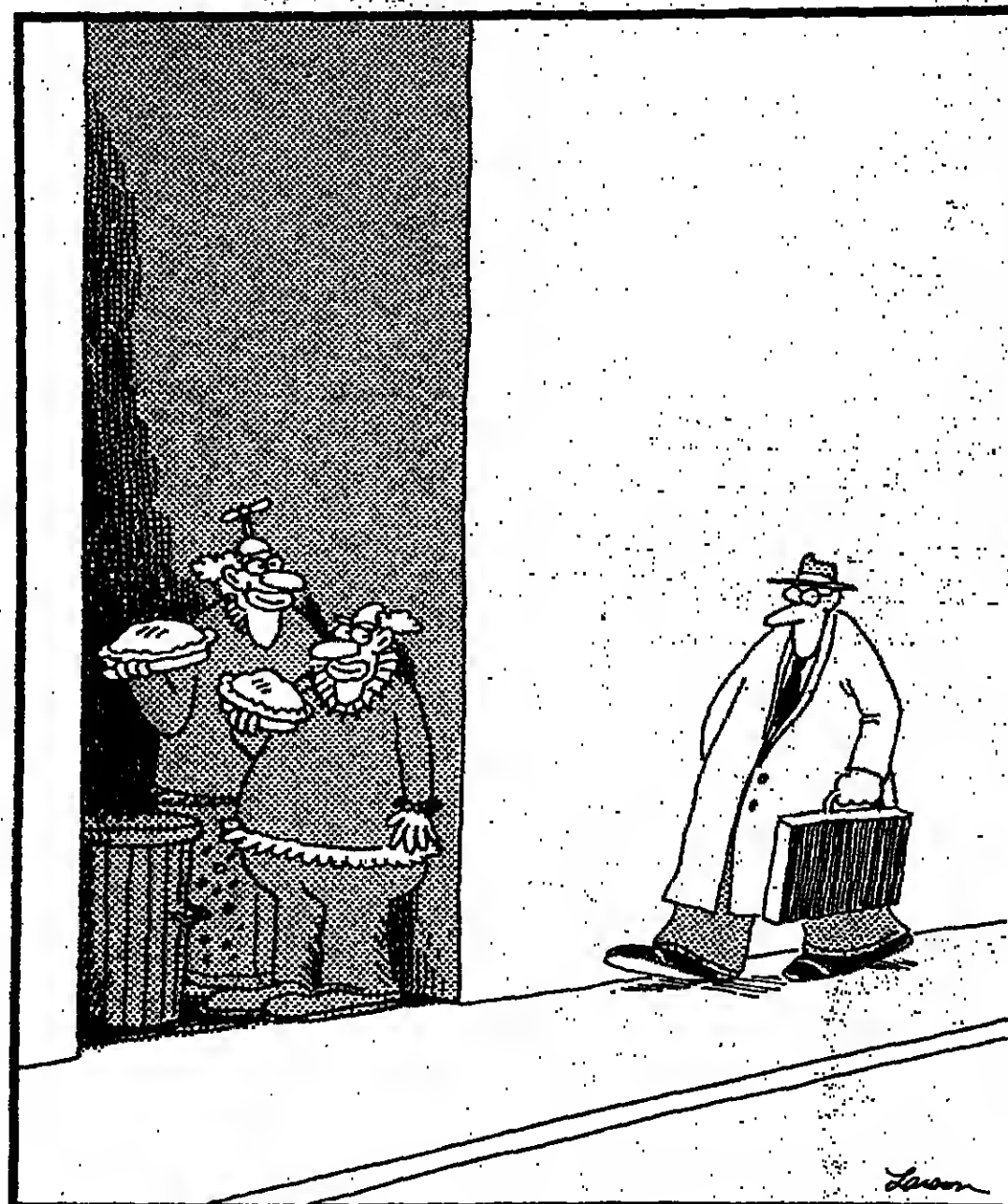
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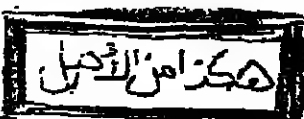
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Owen warns against calls for military intervention

Lord Owen says he will go on to the bitter end to make the Geneva negotiations succeed. If these hit a brick wall, he means to expose the guilty parties at the UN

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT, PHILIP WEBSTER IN DELHI AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

LORD Owen gave a stark warning yesterday that military intervention in Bosnia by United Nations peacekeeping forces would jeopardise the humanitarian effort.

He mildly rebuked outside politicians for warlike words which provoked counter-productive to his fraught negotiations at Geneva to coax Serbs, Croats and Bosnian Muslims to agree on a "peace" map. If the talks fail, he also indicated that he would go to the United Nations Security Council and speak out forcefully against the intransigent factions.

Speaking on BBC television's *Breakfast with Frost* programme, Dr Owen insisted that military intervention is "an immensely difficult option". He said: "British soldiers, French soldiers, Spanish soldiers are risking their lives, and sometimes losing their lives, on the ground in Bosnia getting humanitarian aid through. But the idea that you can intervene without threatening that humanitarian effort is Cloud-cuckoo-land."

The forces under the UN flag would need to change their role to become a genuine peacekeeping mission if a peace settlement was reached at Geneva. Unless that was done, he did not believe the ceasefire would hold. But he would not ask for more troops or for a combat role. "What we would want them to do is to be prepared to change the mandate, become part of the peacekeeping and monitoring of the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities," he said.

Lord Owen insisted that, so long as progress could be seen at Geneva, he and Cyrus Vance, his fellow mediator, would "stick at it hour after hour... We are going to stay here as long as it takes. We are not going to give up these negotiations. We are not

going to have a recess unless we reach a brick wall, unless it is clear we cannot make any progress."

He added: "If we find that one party is blocking us we will go to the security council and put the issues straight out in front of the world and perhaps say some of the things we have been saying back over the past months."

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, said on the same programme he suspected that the government, under pressure from Tory backbench MPs, wanted to withdraw British troops soon. "We are in severe danger, all the rest of us, of having to pay the price for that in a major war. I have a feeling that the government has privately taken the decision they will withdraw troops as soon as they can. That would be a disaster," Mr Ashdown added.

However, John Major, speaking in Delhi yesterday at the start of a five-day trip to India, left open the door to the 2,400 British forces, currently engaged in a humanitarian role in Bosnia, being used in a peacekeeping operation. His remarks are likely to worry Tory MPs and ministers. Although other senior ministers, notably Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, have ruled out a change of role, Mr Major declined to do so.

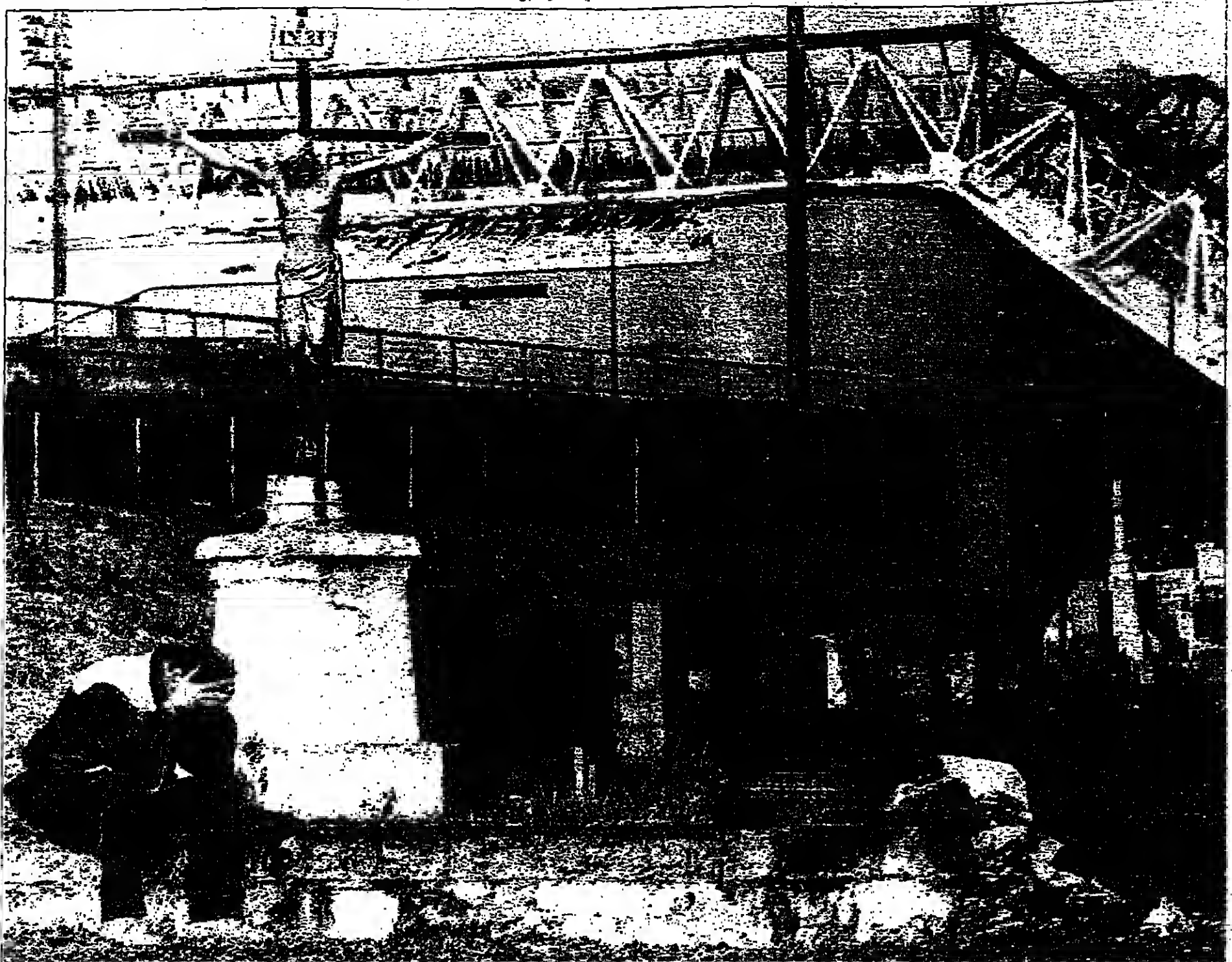
The prime minister said that the position was still a long way short of a durable ceasefire. He added: "If there were to be a durable ceasefire, British forces may not be required to help with humanitarian assistance. At that stage the UN might wish to put in a peacekeeping force. It would not doubt invite troops from a large number of nations, not just the United Kingdom."

Asked whether he would then agree to it, Mr Major replied: "We have not yet reached that situation. I do not know what would be required or what the request might be at some future date from the United Nations."



Lord Owen: concern for humanitarian mission

Leading article, page 17



Dead end: a man seeks solace in a cemetery next to the destroyed Olympic stadium in Sarajevo. The shattered city has undergone more fierce shelling in the past few days

Redrawn map of Bosnia inflames three-way struggle for territory

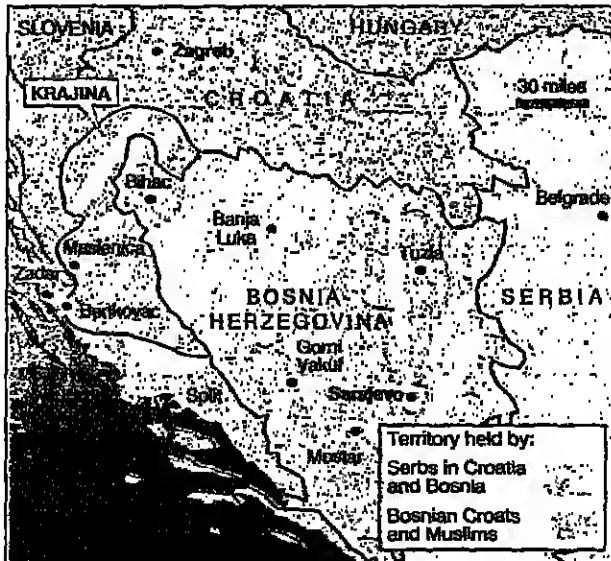
By ROGER BOYES, EAST EUROPE CORRESPONDENT, AND DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE

FIGHTING between Serbs and Croats has reopened a front that had been calm for just over a year and could easily unravel the Geneva peace conference. The plan for Bosnia, drawn up by Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, can work only if Bosnian Muslims, Croats and Serbs agree to a new map of the republic.

However, the map itself is spurring on the new violence. Within Bosnia, Croats and Muslims have been battling for territory.

The Croats in western Herzegovina have been insisting that Muslims must surrender their arms as part of the Geneva settlement: the Bosnian Muslims are refusing. The battle around Maslenica bridge in southwest Croatia, meanwhile, is prompted by a Croatian desire to link the north and southern parts of the Croatian coastline and thus put the Croat pockets of Bosnia, as awarded under the Owen-Vance plan, on a sounder economic footing.

The proposed Geneva map of the future Bosnia is also playing a part in the military calculations of the Bosnian



Serbs. The approval of the plan by the Bosnian Serb parliament last week was plainly a tactical manoeuvre.

General Radko Mladic, the military commander of the Bosnian Serbs, now insists that the next stage in the Geneva peace process should not be the authorisation of the Vance-Owen map, which divides Bosnia into ten virtually

self-governing provinces, but a broad military disengagement. The Serb calculation is that that will freeze the front lines and allow the Serbs to consolidate their conquests.

Lord Owen and Mr Vance do not appear to be particularly surprised by the new battles. Some reordering was inevitable and, seen from the perspective of the peace brokers, it

was preferable that the fighting should happen before the map was approved than after. But the concern is now that the Serb-Croat fighting around Maslenica bridge will get out of hand.

Lord Owen talked to both President Cosic of the rump Yugoslavia and Dr Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, yesterday to ensure that neither the Yugoslav army nor further units of the Bosnian Serb artillery are deployed. Yesterday Lord Owen showed some understanding for the Croatian position. "This is Croatian land," he said. "They have not been able to get even a pontoon bridge across."

President Cosic probably overstated the magnitude of the fighting when he said yesterday: "Croatia is using its air force and navy and is bombarding populated areas in the Serb republic of Krajina... this is a veritable war." Nevertheless, Croats were reported by witnesses yesterday to be firing laser-guided missiles at Serb positions and Serb artillery units seemed to be returning fire.

US says 70,000 held in camps

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Clinton will today hold his first top-level meeting on the war in Bosnia, with American intelligence reports suggesting that up to 70,000 prisoners are still being held in camps in the former Yugoslavia.

Serbian officials agreed to close all camps five months ago, but up to 135 are still operational, according to intelligence estimates obtained by *The New York Times*. The detention camps are believed to be primitive with minimal heating, and prisoners subjected to torture and execution. A few are run by Croats and Bosnian Muslims, but most are Serb. Some are in Serbia, suggesting that it is more closely involved in "ethnic cleansing" than it admits.

The existence of the camps underlines the international community's failure to impose its will on the Serbs through economic and diplomatic sanctions and increases the pressure on the Clinton administration to intervene militarily. The new president has ordered a thorough review of the Bush administration's policy on the Bosnian conflict.

and will today discuss it with his chiefs of staff and national security advisers. He has clearly signalled his intention to adopt a much more assertive approach despite the concerns of Britain and France.

Madeleine Albright, his new ambassador to the UN, last week called Bosnia "the highest priority of the president" in the foreign policy arena. She expressed "amazement" that the Europeans have not taken action, adding that America had to "press our European allies on this."

Warren Christopher, the Secretary of State, said he doubted the Geneva peace negotiations would succeed. The State Department said it was considering calling on the UN to lift selectively its arms embargo, so that Bosnia could acquire the means to defend itself. During his campaign, Mr Clinton even talked of bombing Serb positions.

In its newly published annual human rights report, the State Department said the Serbs' ethnic cleansing "dwarfs anything seen in Europe since Nazi times" and bordered on genocide.

Nazi links force doctor to give up world health post

FROM PATRICK MOSER IN BONN

THE president-elect of the World Medical Association announced at the weekend that he would not take up the position, following pressure from Jewish and medical groups which claimed he had been linked to the Nazi euthanasia programme.

Hans-Joachim Sewering, 76, admitted that he was a member of the SS from 1935 to 1939, but said he had never been aware of Hitler's aims at the time. He also admitted that in 1943 he had ordered the transfer of a handicapped girl of 14 to the Egling-Haar clinic — one of the clinics where euthanasia was carried out. But he insisted that the programme was stopped in 1941, and denied any link with the Nazi plan to kill mentally and physically handicapped people.

Hitler's 1941 order to halt the programme, following pressure from the churches,

merely led to a switch from gas chambers to deadly pills and injections as methods of killing. More than 100,000 people were killed by euthanasia in the Third Reich.

Professor Sewering, who runs a practice in Dachau near Munich, said he had decided not to take up the presidency of the World Medical Association from October to avoid harming the body, following threats by the New York-based World Jewish Congress to boycott it. American justice authorities had earlier announced that they were investigating Professor Sewering's wartime activities, after the Jewish grouping asked that he be put on the Watch List, which would bar him from entering the United States.

"After having contributed substantially to the establishment of this international organisation of doctors for 25 years, including 20 as treasur-

er, I now consider it my duty to protect the WMA from serious damage, which it could incur as the result of the threat by the World Jewish Congress," he said.

German medical groups had also campaigned against Professor Sewering's presidency and accused the German Medical Chamber of covering up any links with "the medical crimes of the SS". Professor Sewering headed the Medical Chamber from 1973 to 1978.

Karsten Vilmar, the current president, said Professor Sewering's resignation did not imply recognition of guilt. At the weekend a number of German doctors demanded that Herr Vilmar himself should resign over his defence of Professor Sewering. In a statement they said Herr Vilmar lacked the "sensitivity which is particularly needed at this time amid the re-emergence of right-wing extremism, neo-Nazism and anti-Semitism".

Herr Vilmar has fully supported Professor Sewering since the claims were first made in 1978. He rejected a demand a year ago by the US Medical Association that Professor Sewering withdraw his candidacy, and said such demands amounted to a defamation.

Austrians counter racism

FROM SUE MASTERMAN IN VIENNA

ABOUT a quarter of million Austrians turned Vienna into a sea of light in a candlelit demonstration against a growing tide of aggression towards foreigners in Austria. The demonstration on Saturday evening was organised by a committee of Austrian intellectuals, writers and artists, without the financial backing of any political party. It was aimed at countering fears that Austria could soon be engulfed in German-style attacks on foreigners, and was the biggest demonstration in the capital since Adolf Hitler entered Vienna after annexing Austria in 1938.

Fears of attacks on foreigners increased when the right-wing Freedom party, currently in opposition, announced it would start a petition called "Austria First" today. The purpose of the petition is to put pressure on the Socialist and conservative People's party coalition to force all foreign residents to carry special passes, reduce the number of children in school classes whose mother tongue is not German and curb immigration. The petition needs 100,000 signatures, which it should easily obtain, to force a debate in parliament.

Friends bid a simple farewell to 'heaven's new angel'

FROM ALEXANDRA FREAN IN GENEVA

AUDREY HEPBURN, the film star and campaigner for children's welfare, was buried yesterday in the tiny village cemetery of Tolochenaz on the shores of Lake Geneva, under crisp Alpine skies and in the shadow of a snow-capped mountain.

The private ceremony was attended by close family and friends, representatives from the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) and a sprinkling of Hepburn's celebrity neighbours, including Roger Moore and the Aga Khan, who gave one of the funeral addresses.

In accordance with her wishes, the service was short and simple. The only excitement was provided by Alain Delon, the French actor, who arrived slightly dishevelled and very late. "I was late for my first date with Audrey," he confessed.

Hubert de Givenchy, the couturier and a friend who designed Hepburn's clothes for more than 30 years, acted as a pallbearer with her two sons, Sean, 33, and Luca, 22, along with Robert Wolders, her companion since 1976. Also present were James Grant, of Uni-



Hepburn: buried in village cemetery

cef, Hepburn's two former husbands, the American actor Mel Ferrer and the Italian psychiatrist, Andrea Dotti, as well as Hepburn's friend Victoria Bryner, widow of Yul Brynner.

The little Protestant church, just yards away from the 18th century farmhouse which had been Hepburn's home for more than 25 years, was swamped with flowers of pink and white, her favourite colours. Martin Schroeder, the Dutch tycoon and a lifelong friend, brought a bouquet of white

"Audrey Hepburn" tulips. Pastor Marcel Erdinger, 83, who had baptised Luca, came out of retirement to conduct the service. "God has received a new angel in heaven," he said.

In the square in front of the church, a group of middle-aged women in gold jewellery, fur coats, dark glasses and sensible shoes — Hepburn fans to the core — were clearly disappointed by the paucity of superstar mourners. But the 500 villagers who lined the narrow streets of Tolochenaz were moved by the simplicity of proceedings. Jacques Theriault, a councillor, explained: "We decided not to do anything special as a tribute from the village because we realised that all she would have wanted was a plain old hole in the ground in the cemetery, just like anybody else."

Hepburn had given enthusiastic support to a project launched by the village in 1989 to help Romanian orphans, and this complemented her untiring efforts for Unicef on behalf of the world's disadvantaged children.

Kouchner rules out candidacy

FROM REUTER IN PARIS

BERNARD KOUCHNER, the energetic health and humanitarian action minister and most popular member of France's Socialist government, said yesterday that he will not run for parliament in elections this March.

He told Antenne-2 television that he wants to spend time helping the world's "oppressed". Asked about his role in the elections, which opinion polls predict will give the conservative opposition a decisive win, he said he would take part in the government's campaign but nothing more. "I have too much respect for the work of a deputy. I won't have time. I can't do it," he said, adding that he did not rule out standing for parliament at a later stage.

"I'm imposing this sabbatical mandate on myself... I want to become a little normal again for a while," M Kouchner, 53, said, adding that he wanted to devote his time to a humanitarian foundation. "I have had one single set idea for the past 25 years: intervention to stop unhappiness, to stop great massacres." Formerly a doctor, he founded the medical charities Médecins Sans Frontières and Médecins du Monde.

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Police patrols find crime pays in Iraq's hungry capital

THE piercing noise of a policeman's whistle sent a chill through the dinner party guests in an affluent neighbourhood of Baghdad. Although the sound was intended to reassure the residents that Iraq's omnipresent authorities were out protecting citizens, the uneasy looks exchanged around the table suggested otherwise.

"Those are the patrols who pass by every night about this time," the host whispered. "They will blow their whistles all night in let us know we are safe. But everybody believes that they are the ones responsible for the robberies, burglaries and shootings."

The host knew better than most the effects of the crime wave, a result of the breakdown of law and order caused by the harsh economic conditions in Iraq. Two weeks ago he was shot in the leg by a uniformed security officer after a traffic dispute, which the police refused to investigate. His employer had had all his cars stolen from outside

With sanctions biting hard, Saddam knows his people's patience may run out, Richard Beeston writes from Baghdad



his office in the past weeks, in spite of a permanent police post, which may well have been in on the racket in the first place.

Baghdad residents rarely stray these days from the central topic of conversation: how to overcome the mounting problems of daily life caused by 30 months of economic sanctions, which have reduced the country's middle class and impoverished the peasants.

Even at the height of the Gulf war two years ago the Iraqi capital, battered as it was by relentless allied air bombardments, still managed to retain a semblance of prosperity, thanks largely to the oil money which had been

spent over the previous decade on building modern offices, roads and residential villas.

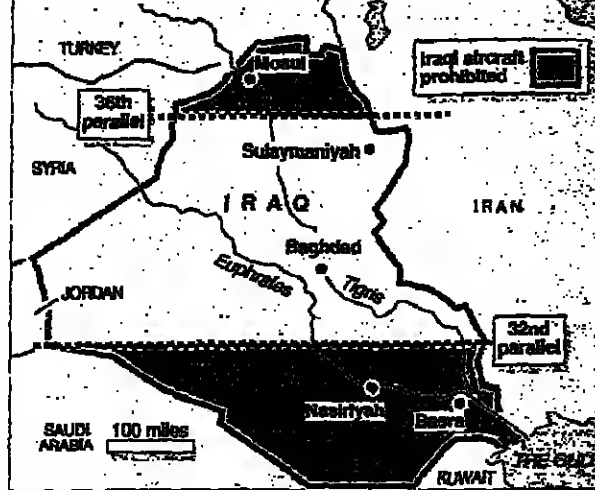
Today much of the war damage has been repaired, but Baghdad has a distinctly squalid appearance. In part this is due to the closure of most of the city's shops, the rundown look of its hotels and gangs of children begging in the streets.

For a visitor returning for the first time in two years, the most dramatic change has taken place within the large sector of trained professionals, those who once enjoyed privilege and status but are now reduced to auctioning their furniture and electrical goods in order to eat. "It does

not seem so long ago that I used to take my family on holiday to Europe every year, buy a new car and entertain my friends all without ever worrying about the expense," said Lami, a dignified local schoolmaster.

Although he is still a member of the ruling Baath party, his privilege counts for little today, a fact that is clear from his worn suit and shabby shoes. He has been forced to sell his car and valuables and to ask relatives for financial help — all just to keep abreast with Iraq's hyperinflation which has sent prices rising while causing devaluation of the Iraqi dinar.

The average salary in Iraq today is 300 dinars, which is about \$650 at the official rate of exchange, but only about \$6.50 on the black market, where every Iraqi must turn over his ten-day monthly ration of subsidised basic foods has run out. With inflation on some goods running at 3,000 per cent, it is little wonder that the average



family can rarely afford to eat meat, currently selling at 75 dinars a kilo.

Every Iraqi has his own hardship story, from the chief veterinarian at Baghdad zoo, who has reluctantly been forced to halve the lions' and tigers' meat ration because of lack of funds, to the housewife from a wealthy family who was accosted by a young

mother in the street and offered a newborn baby for 2,000 dinars because there was no money to feed the infant or its three siblings.

So far the authorities have reacted with predictable heavy-handedness in attempting to reimpose economic order, particularly on the private sector which makes up the shortfall for the state

shops. President Saddam Hussein tried to remedy the spiralling costs last summer by ordering the execution of 42 merchants accused of profiteering. More recently, he banned all imports of luxury goods, including items such as beer and cigarettes, in an effort to force the merchants to import only basic commodities.

However, the moves have had little beneficial effect, and many merchants have decided to stop trading altogether until the climate improves. "The net result of the import ban is that most of us have closed down our businesses, put our money safely away and decided to wait it out," said one luxury store owner, standing over his bare shelves and display windows.

Although in the short-term Iraq's economic plight and the damage it has caused to the country's social fabric is not expected to translate into a direct political challenge to Saddam, there is realisation among the leadership that the

patience of the long-suffering Iraqi people will eventually snap.

That conclusion almost certainly influenced the decision of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council to improve relations with the new American administration and the United Nations in an effort to ease the international boycott. However, that plan does not take into account the huge war reparations still outstanding against the country for its invasion of Kuwait, which could amount to \$250 billion (£160 billion) and which Iraq could take decades to repay even if it diverted all its annual oil wealth to its creditors.

As Iraqis like to point out, the only commodity which has remained inexpensive in the country with the Middle East's second largest oil reserves is petrol. "We have a new saying here: there are only two things which are cheap in Iraq," said one businessman, "petrol and life."

Baghdad calls for talks and denies ceasefire breach

By playing down the latest air skirmish, Saddam is keeping alive his hopes of a dialogue with the Clinton administration

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

IRAQ moved swiftly yesterday to limit the risks of the latest clash in the southern no-fly zone from escalating into hostilities with the Clinton administration of the kind witnessed in the closing days of the Bush presidency.

In public at least, President Saddam Hussein's regime insisted that its unilateral ceasefire remained in effect and denied for the third time since President Clinton's inauguration that its air defence batteries had fired on American planes. A foreign ministry spokesman in Baghdad denied that Iraqi air defences in the south had opened fire on three US planes on Saturday. The Iraqi press carried no mention of it and again called on President Clinton to settle differences through dialogue.

Al-Qadisiyah, the organ of the defence ministry, called on Mr Clinton to take a path towards peace. "Peace is the language of our Muslim and your Christian religion," said an article by Wilad al-Jourani, a poet well known in Iraq. "It is the language of humanity and mutual interest, peace, Mr Clinton."

The foreign ministry spokesman, quoted by the official Iraqi News Agency, said Saturday's incident, claimed in detail by the Pentagon, "did not take place at all". He hinted that Washington had fabricated the attack and added unequivocally: "Iraq is still bound by the ceasefire."

Later the news agency reported that Saddam had met with his air force commander and security officials, but it gave no details. In Western diplomatic circles there was speculation that he might be

issuing new orders on how to react to future incidents.

The latest air action, combined with an attack by an Iraqi on a senior United Nations official's car, continued to keep tensions high about the next stages in the conflict, which has subsided but is far from being resolved. The attack on the UN vehicle in the car park of a Baghdad hotel was the first incident reported by the UN since its weapons inspection teams returned to Baghdad on Thursday, ending a two-week stand-off. Their return also indicated a change of heart by the Iraqi regime.

The Pentagon, in its report on Saturday night, said that a US navy jet flying from a carrier in the Gulf bombed a radar site in southern Iraq after anti-aircraft guns fired on three US planes enforcing the southern no-fly zone.

Before declaring the unilateral ceasefire last week, Iraq had vowed to fight to win back control of its airspace. It alleged that the no-fly zones in the north and south were not covered by the 1991 Gulf war ceasefire resolutions and not legally endorsed by the UN. The foreign ministry had described the two previous air incidents since the Clinton administration took office both in the northern sector, where the US-led coalition is protecting the Kurdish minority — as "aggressive and provocative", but it made no explicit denunciation of Saturday's attack.

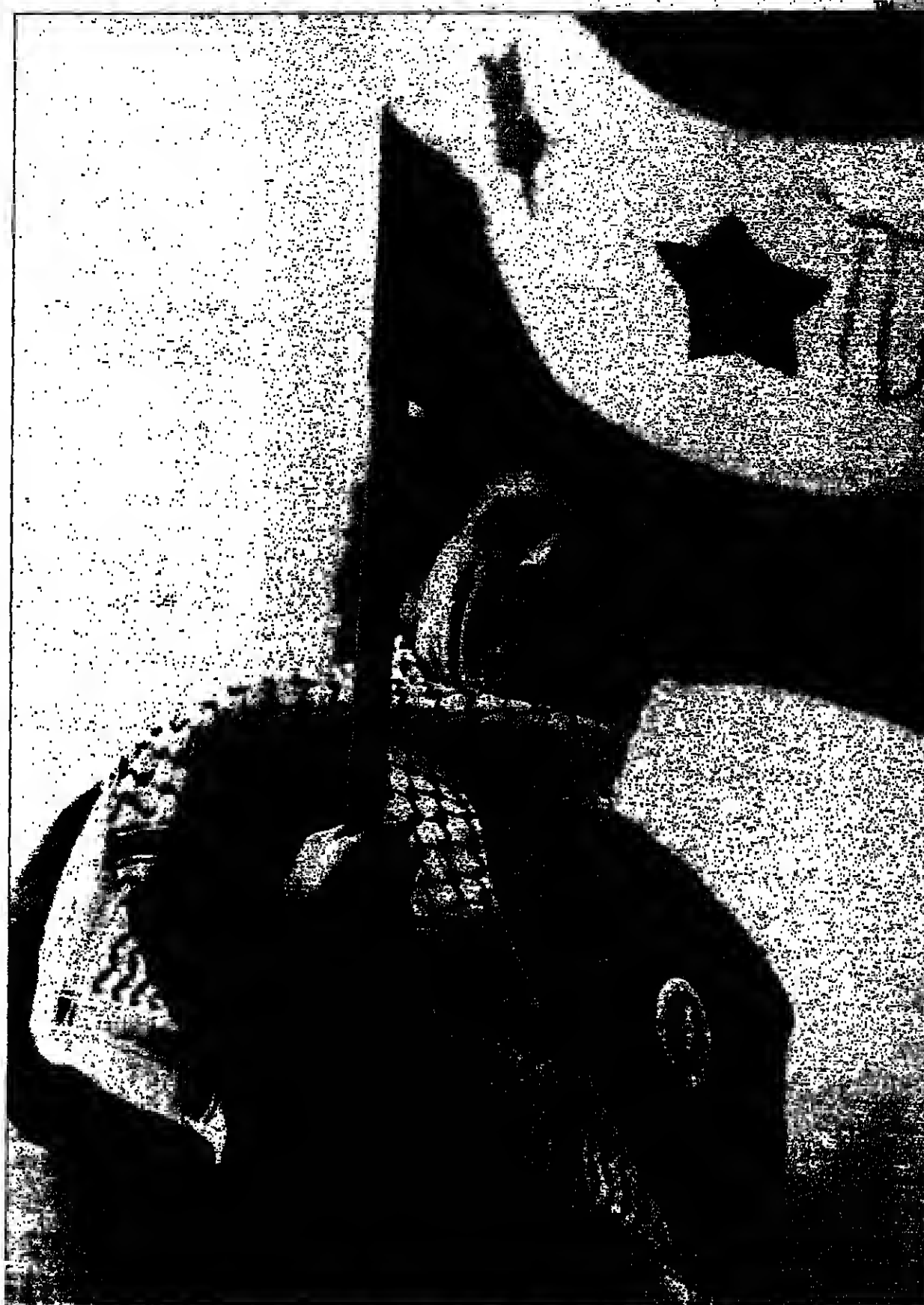
Western analysts maintained that Saddam was continuing to test the resolve of the new Washington administration at a time when it has openly declared Bosnia as its

main foreign priority. It was thought that the Iraqi actions could also be aimed at further fraying international support for any wide-scale military action against Iraq.

The conservative Gulf emirate, Oman, a member of the Saudi-led Gulf Co-operation Council, yesterday publicly opposed the use of force against Iraq targets. It was the first official criticism from a Gulf state of the renewed allied conflict against Baghdad. "This is not the correct path," Youssef bin Abdullah, the minister of state for foreign affairs, said of last week's allied air and missile attacks against Iraq. "Renewed military confrontation in the region is because of the inability of the international community to push the sides to use diplomacy... it indicates the failure and the weakness of the UN to use diplomacy."

For the allies, the growing complications of maintaining an international coalition against Saddam were underlined yesterday when ten armed Russian volunteers, members of the extreme-right Russian Liberal Democratic Party, flew from Moscow to fight alongside Baghdad's troops against America.

Analysts outside the new US administration are sceptical that Washington can keep the coalition intact. Most Arab governments, as well as Turkey, Russia, and Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, have also criticised the renewed US air strikes. Many, including critics in Britain and America, are fearful that the action may strengthen Saddam's domestic and international standing rather than weaken it.



One-man show: a lone Iraqi protester at Speakers' Corner in London condemning allied military action yesterday. His audience consisted mainly of four busloads of police, who had been told that a mass rally would be held

Opposition likely to scupper Clinton's pledge on lifting gay ban in military

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE Clinton administration appeared to be drifting away yesterday from another central campaign pledge — lifting the ban on homosexuals serving in the military.

Les Aspin, the defence secretary, acknowledged that at present the administration did not have the congressional support it needed to overturn the ban and it could therefore be lifted only if America's military leaders concurred, which at present they emphatically do not.

He said the administration and the Pentagon would spend six months exploring how homosexuals could be permitted to serve in the military without undermining morale or discipline. "If we can't work it out, we will disagree and the thing won't happen," Mr Aspin conceded.

"Bill Clinton has made this pledge. He is committed to giving it a try, and he is committed to doing what he can, and I am committed to making it work on his behalf. But anything that we do can be overturned by other parts of the government, and that means that we've got to come

up with something broadly acceptable to everybody."

Publicly, Mr Aspin expressed confidence that a mutually acceptable solution could be found, but last Thursday he experienced first-hand the vehemence of the Pentagon's opposition during his first meeting with the joint chiefs of staff. Led by General Colin Powell, their chairman, the military leaders argued strenuously that lifting the ban would destroy morale, hinder recruitment, increase the risk of heterosexual troops catching Aids, and force devoutly religious servicemen to resign.

A Gallup poll yesterday showed 53 per cent of respondents opposed to lifting the ban and 35 per cent in favour. Mr Aspin conceded that Congress was at present "overwhelmingly" opposed, with barely 30 of the 100 senators in favour. He denied suggestions that General Powell was threatening to resign over the issue, but said: "There really is no way that you can do this if people are in such strong opposition that the Congress is willing to vote against it."

Mr Clinton is expected to



Baird: denied job of attorney-general

instruct informally the Pentagon this week to stop expelling homosexuals, pending resolution of the issue, but a failure to lift the ban permanently within six months would outrage the gay community, which gave him overwhelming support in the election.

Following the legal transgressions that last week denied Zoe Baird the post of attorney-general, Washington spent the weekend watching another key figure charged with ethical lapses fight for

survival. William Sessions, 62, director of the FBI, is accused in a report released by William Barr, President Bush's attorney-general, in his last hours in office. The report said Mr Sessions had repeatedly used FBI aircraft for personal trips, wrongfully claimed tax exemption for his official car, improperly charged the government for a \$10,000 (\$6,500) fence around his home, and refused to cooperate with investigators trying to establish whether he had arranged a "sweetheart" deal for a \$375,000 mortgage with a Washington bank.

Mr Sessions gave numerous interviews at the weekend, claiming that the allegations were false, absurd and inspired by personal and political animosity. He is midway through a ten-year term and can only be removed by the president. The new administration has signalled its displeasure, calling the report deeply disturbing. Support for Mr Sessions is eroding fast. But Mr Sessions said he would pay any outstanding taxes he owed and permit investigation of his mortgage. His lawyers issued a 25-page rebuttal.

RAF helicopters evacuate 17 Palestinian deportees

FROM ALI JABER IN MARI AZ-ZAHOUR AND BEN LYNFIELD IN JERUSALEM

SEVENTEEN Palestinians deported by Israel to a no man's land in south Lebanon prayed in the shade of three Royal Air Force helicopters before being flown out at the weekend.

They left behind 396 other men Israel expelled last month after accusing them of being activists of Islamic groups blamed for attacks on the Israeli security forces. The deportees, have been living in an icy camp cut off from aid relief and the outside world by Lebanese and Israeli soldiers.

Yesterday Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister, faced growing dissent within his cabinet over refusing to reverse the expulsion. Displaying the Red Cross flag, the Cyprus-based RAF helicopters flew to the UN headquarters near the border with Israel, and then hovered over Israeli-controlled Lebanese land before putting down in Marj az-Zahour. The deportees refused to allow four Red Cross officials to visit their camp and turned away four boxes of medicines. "This is another Israeli conspiracy to reduce our cause to a humani-



arian issue," Abdul-Aziz Rantisi, the deportees' spokesman said. "All we want is to go home to our families."

Mr Rantisi took the Red Cross delegation to a nearby hill where 12 sick deportees were waiting for a check-up. The officials wanted to transport them to hospitals in Israel, but Israeli authorities would accept only four, and on condition that they were treated in a hospital inside Israel's self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon, the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross said. Two of the 15 men mistakenly expelled preferred

to remain with their fellow deportees. Most of the 13 others were taken to a detention camp in Israel.

At yesterday's Israeli cabinet meeting, Mr Rabin criticised ten ministers who had, in a poll by Israel television, said they favoured "in principle" returning a large number or all of the deportees. There are 18 cabinet ministers in all.

Israeli officials said the United Nations Security Council appeared to be waiting for the results of the supreme court's ruling this week on the deportations before reconsidering Israel's refusal to bring back the deportees.

Yesterday the father of Sergeant Major Nissim Toledo, the policeman whose killing it had linked to a Palestinian group. The recognition came after pressure from local human rights activists. (AP)

Gospel singer
Chicago: Thomas Dorsey, known as the father of gospel music, died here aged 93. One of his best known songs is "Take My Hand, Precious Lord", which was a favourite of Martin Luther King's and has been translated into more than 50 languages. (AP)

Bombings claim 28 dead in Pakistan

Karachi: At least 28 people were killed and hundreds of others wounded when two bombs exploded in Hyderabad in Pakistan's southern province of Sindh on Saturday night. The attacks coincided with a visit to the city by General Abdul Waheed, the new chief of army staff (Zahid Hussain writes).

Reports suggested that the bombs, one planted on a motorcycle and another in a hawkers' pushcart, went off simultaneously in congested market districts about three miles apart. No one has claimed responsibility. Officials suspect extremist Sindh nationalist organisations.

Hyderabad, which has a population of more than 1.5 million, has been at the centre of ethnic animosity between local Sindhis and Mohajirs, the descendants of the migrants from India. More than 50,000 troops were deployed in Sindh province last May after the collapse of law and order.

Kenyan poll criticized

London: Commonwealth observers said that Kenya's first multi-party election for 26 years had been marred by irregularities and the ruling party in particular had engaged in bribery and other campaign excesses.

A final report on the election on December 29 said some aspects of the poll had not been free and fair, but stopped short of judging whether President Moi's election for a new five-year term was legitimate.

Sabotage claim

Yerevan: Armenian presidential officials blamed Azerbaijan for a "carefully planned act of sabotage" involving an explosion on the last remaining pipeline supplying gas to the embattled republic. All fuel to Armenia's power stations was cut off. (AP)

Reporter killed

Ankara: A bomb blast here killed Ugur Mumcu, one of Turkey's most prominent investigative journalists, as he started his car. Mr Mumcu, a columnist for the Istanbul daily, Cumhuriyet, opposed Islamic fundamentalism and Kurdish separatism. (AP)

Exile hailed

Port-au-Prince: Jesse Jackson, the US civil rights leader who is visiting Haiti, told a packed Roman Catholic church here that the exiled President Aristide would return soon and that his return to the country had the backing of President Clinton. (Reuters)

Party approved

Amman: The government legalized the Jordan People's Democratic party a month after rejecting it on the ground that it had links to a Palestinian group. The recognition came after pressure from local human rights activists. (AP)

Russia revives its space hopes with Baikonur launch

Most Russians have long lost interest in the conquest of space, but Moscow still seeks Western aid for a more modest programme

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN MOSCOW

RUSSIA this weekend signalled its determination to remain in the space industry, sending two cosmonauts into orbit. Their Soyuz TM16 spacecraft was carrying the colours of the Russian flag, but blasted off from the traditional Soviet launching base of Baikonur, in the now independent republic of Kazakhstan.

The launch, which was shown live on Russian TV, is partly an advertisement aimed at winning badly needed Western aid and investment in the Russian space programme. It may also be intended to do something for battered Russian pride.

The two cosmonauts — Colonel Gennadi Manakov, 42, and Flight Engineer Aleksandr Poleshchuk, 39, are due to dock with the Mir space station tomorrow. They will relieve a crew who have been in orbit for six months. The station is seven years old, elderly by such standards, and the departing crew have carried out repairs intended to keep it in operation until 1996.

The period spent by cosmonauts on board Mir, far longer

than the time for their Western counterparts, was originally intended as a preparation for an eventual Soviet manned flight to Mars. This has now been shelved, but Russia hopes for Western help to continue with more modest programmes, including unmanned probes to Mars, commercial satellites and the space shuttle Buran ("Blizzard"), meant to compete with the US space shuttles but grounded since its first flight in 1988.

America plans a link-up between one of its shuttles and Mir in the next three years, but Western participation in the Russian programme has been generally disappointing. Billions of dollars are needed, in part to prevent a brain drain by badly paid but highly skilled space scientists.

Russian officials are also angry with the West for continued trade restrictions on sale of space technology. This is related to bad feeling over Western pressure on Moscow not to sell arms to certain countries, seen by many Russians as a hypocritical attempt to secure markets for Western arms exports.

Russia has signed a series of agreements with the other former Soviet republics designed to keep the space programme going and to retain use of the facilities in Kazakhstan. Much of the former Soviet Union's space technology is produced in Ukraine, and the Russian and Ukrainian governments two weeks ago agreed to maintain close co-operation in this field. Russia is interested in developing its

own launch site in northern Siberia, but there is unlikely to be enough money to implement this plan in the foreseeable future.

Public interest in the programme in the former Soviet republics, and even in Russia itself, is in any case very limited. Thirty-two years ago, when Yuri Gagarin became the first man to enter space, this achievement was a source of enormous pride to many ordinary people, and a basis for Khrushchev's boasts that the Soviet Union would soon overtake America. Today, with that boast an incredibly bad joke, the space programme is seen by Russian citizens as just another expensive Soviet white elephant.



Into orbit: Colonel Gennadi Manakov, front, and Flight Engineer Aleksandr Poleshchuk board a Soyuz craft at Baikonur for a flight to the Mir space station

Peaceful Punjab poll cheers India

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

PUNJAB has completed elections to its 11,500 panchayats, or village councils, the first in ten years, lending credibility to the Indian government's boast that it has gained the upper hand in a 14-year campaign against Sikh extremists.

A brutal one-year drive by troops and police has wiped out most of the extremists' leaders. The separatist movement, once popular, has become hated by rural Sikhs because of its protection rackets, kidnappings, rapes and random killings. Police now receive a steady flow of information about the whereabouts of wanted men in exchange for substantial rewards.

Despite evidence of rigging to ensure an overwhelming victory for the Congress (I) party, the panchayat poll was the clearest sign yet that normal life is returning to Punjab. Voter turnout was between 70 and 90 per cent, and there was hardly any violence. Eighteen brigades of the army patrolled the countryside.

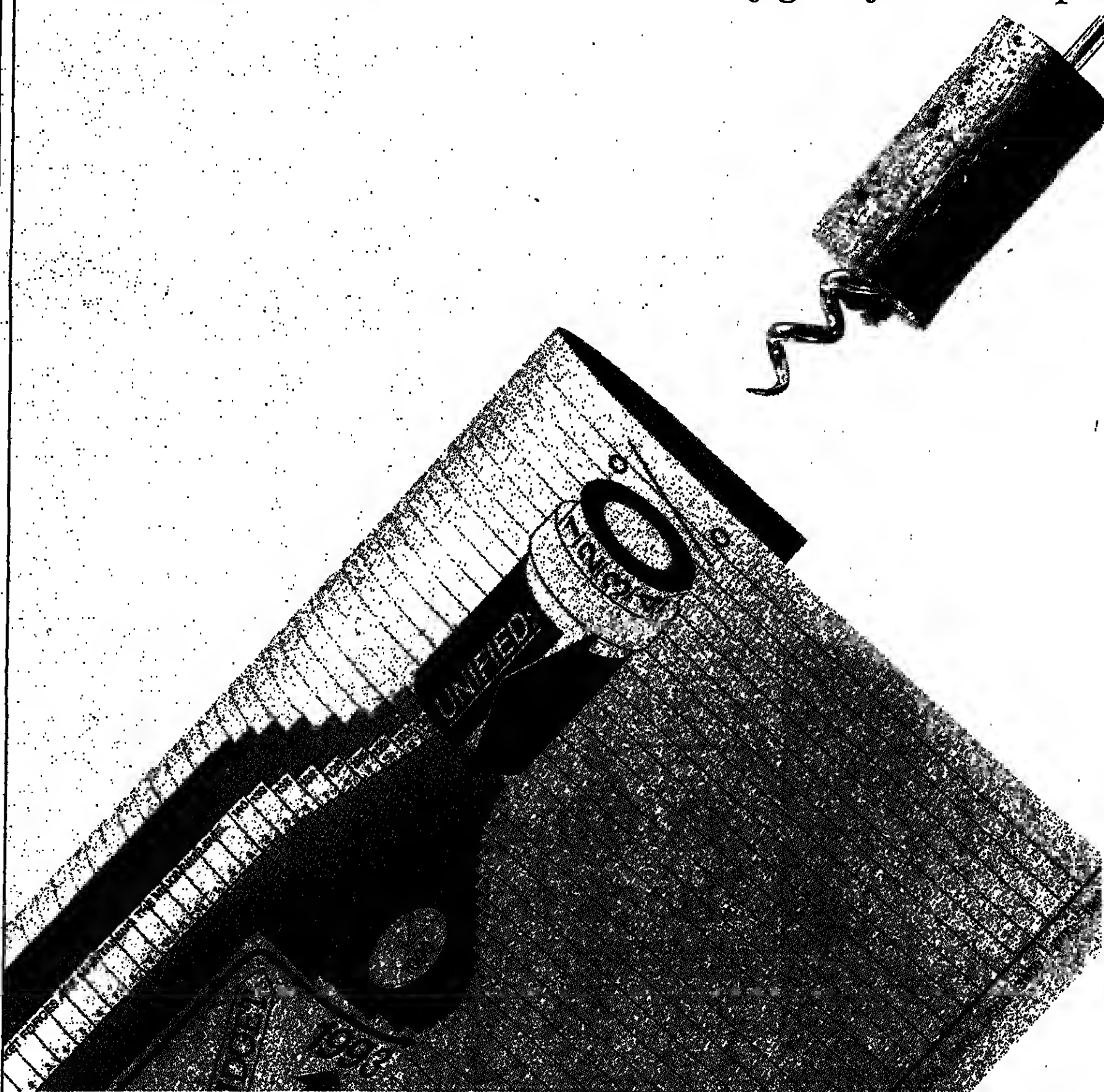
Although the elections were officially non-political, campaigning followed party lines.

The Akalis, the traditional Sikh political movement which has split into several hostile factions, fought an ineffective campaign. The huge voter turnout was a far cry from the state assembly polls last February, which the Akalis boycotted, ending years of direct rule from Delhi.

Separatist organisations had threatened to kill any Sikh casting a ballot and the Congress party was elected with support from only 10 per cent of the electorate, almost all of them Hindus. Although hardly a model of democracy, the poll nevertheless sowed the seeds of a democratic revival.

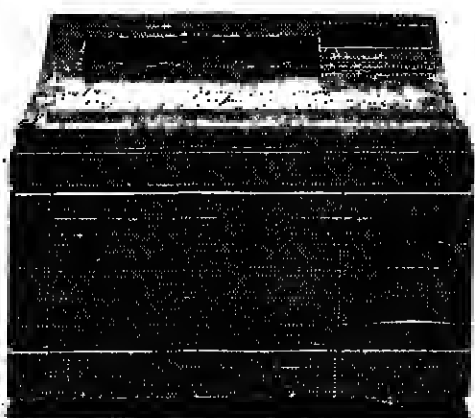
K.P.S. Gill, the Punjab police chief, who is being kept on beyond retirement age, said the campaign against terrorism was entering its "final stage" and that the violent separatist movement would soon be dead. The state government arrested large numbers of Akali leaders on the grounds that they might disturb the peace during the election campaign. They were released two days before voting and the Akalis say the arrests prevented them from campaigning.

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Whites count on Buthelezi to restrain ANC

Pretoria's alliance with the ANC looks like connivance to MPs, who fear President de Klerk may rush into a deal, Michael Hamlyn writes

Unease among the white population of South Africa is mounting at the prospect of a deal being struck which would lead to a transfer of power by the end of the year to a government of the African National Congress and its Communist party ally, without any restraining hand.

Many whites have been looking to the mainly-Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party, with its right-leaning social and economic policies, led by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chief minister of the KwaZulu-Natal province, to counter ANC hardliners. They are also keen on the federal ideas expressed in Chief Buthelezi's constitutional proposals.

White politicians have been distressed that the National Party government of President de Klerk has virtually allied itself with the ANC to try to produce a constitutional deal quickly. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the far-right Conservative Party, for example, asserted publicly that if ANC rule was forced on the country the ensuing conflict could destroy the South African economy.

A 20-member government team is negotiating with an ANC team this week to try to create binding constitutional agreements. The negotiators also spent two days last week discussing defence and security.

The apparently cosy relationship contrasts with the attitude the government showed when it met Inkatha leaders last week. The government reportedly gave a vehement dressing down to the Inkatha team. The basis for what became a slanging match was a document tabled by Inkatha alleging ANC-government connivance in negotiation.

The government responded that the Inkatha document was "blatant, untrue, hard propaganda", adding that it left "a shocked sense of disbelief that such a piece of banal nonsense could be

produced from the ranks of a respected political party".

Such a sudden cooling in relations between the National Party and Chief Buthelezi, who used to be an ally, is bad news for many in the party. The *Natal Witness*, an independent daily published in Pietermaritzburg, suggested that many, if not most, Nationalists see a federal constitution, with a weak centre and strong regions, as the surest way of preventing an abuse of power by the ANC. Chief Buthelezi's proposed constitution for KwaZulu-Natal, unveiled last month, would have this effect.

The Natal element is crucial in all this, for George Bartlett, the Natal leader of the Nationalists and an influential member Mr de Klerk's cabinet, is strongly in favour of Chief Buthelezi and his federal ideas. The same is said of all Natal's Nationalist MPs. An opinion poll published yesterday gives an idea of the way the wind is blowing. According to a Gallup poll carried out by the Markhor research group, the National Party has lost support dramatically. Last year 75 per cent of whites questioned would have voted Nationalist. This year only 58 per cent said they would do so. Mr de Klerk also fared badly, obtaining the lowest approval rating, 69 per cent, for a president since the survey started in 1976.

□ Johannesburg: Winnie Mandela launched a blatant bid for power in the ANC yesterday, accusing its leaders, including Nelson Mandela, her estranged husband and ANC president, of failing blacks and setting the stage for civil uprisings.

Mrs Mandela made clear she hoped to engineer a powerful role for herself in the ANC. "I am not about to abandon the ANC to the mercies of elitist politicians," she wrote in *The Sunday Times* here. (AP)

capital
BOMBING
claim 28
dead in
Pakistan
Kenyan poll
criticized
Sabotage de
Reporter kill
Site hailed
Party approve
Gospel singing

All in the same boat

All together now: "Cocktail, sunset, coconut, historic, night-life, safari, watersports." Repeat ten times. Breathe deeply. You are now ready for the holiday brochures. Add the words "evocative", "Provence" and "land of contrasts" and you might even face the travel supplements without flinching.

For this is a family woman's duty, as surely as Christmas cards. Carefree newlyweds may pore happily together over brochures, and even go down to the travel agents hand in hand; but then, new couples are weird. They go to gas showrooms together. Later on, with children and two jobs and all the exhausting shifts of the modern "weatherhouse family" (the one where either he or she is always out, paternal enthusiasm mysteriously dries up. The great majority of holidays are booked by women: often unilaterally, as in "I've confirmed it, and if they try to change your holiday dates again, you'll just have to tell them"). This is followed by that ominous marital sentence beginning "This family..."

The point is that women, by and large, are convinced that holidays weld families together. Men aren't. Fathers find it hard to shake off the memory of free, golden days when they Inter-Railed round Europe with a rucksack and a blonde and a guitar and no inflatable pot-ries. Having spent so long despising pink families shepherded to yellow beaches by couriers in uniform scarves, they cannot bear to join them.

The first time we took a package holiday for the sake of small children (a Greek flotilla, for heaven's sake, not Pontins) my husband went into a deep, Spectator-ish decline the moment the Australian "skipper" started giving us a "briefing". What finished him off was the injunction not to smoke while windsurfing because it burned holes in the plastic sail. Had we, his hunched shoulders rhetorically demanded, we British sailors, conquerors of Eastnet, really fallen among the kind of people who windsurf with fags in their mouths?

Often such men weasel out of real holidays by cunningly manoeuvring the family into having a second home: some Irish cottage or Breton farmhouse or complicated boat which in itself turns into another full-time job. So instead of Dad ignoring the squabbling children and speeding to the office, he ignores them to rush round organising drainage, or pruning, or the carpentering of a new fo'c'sle while Mother, right-lipped, leads yet another excursion to the



LIBBY PURVES

dreaded Flume Pool. Some men even carry on their old family holiday traditions, like the royal family circulating from Balmoral to Sandringham to Windsor.

And we all know what exasperation and compulsive holidaymaking that can lead to. Myself, I rather sympathise with the Duchess of York's headlong dashes for paradise islands. Never mind Balmoral: I have known outwardly serene middle-class wives in guernseys to snap, and defiantly with a Costa when confronted with the prospect of another grim fortnight at Tresoddit Cove with their husband working happily under the dinghy with his sailing club mates.

Women know that real holidays, in new places, can make families work better. This is why I ceaselessly bang the drum for the Family Holiday Association, which sends poor and desperate ones to the seaside, doctors' and social workers' evidence strikingly shows that these trips cast long benevolent shadows both ahead and behind. When parents and children are thrown into a new setting (even a duff one) with no best-friends or teachers or colleagues, family identity develops and binds together your diffuse, overstretched, weatherhouse lives. You accept one another perforce, like soldiers on a troopship. Weekend fathers face up to what a two-year-old is actually like, hour after hour and day after day. Working mothers, instead of seeing their children jerkily like films with frames missing, meet them in real time. Children see parents coping with simple, visible problems such as stuck beach-umbrellas instead of frightening and incomprehensible ones such as sackings and mortgages. You become a gang of musketeers, all for one and one for all.

And if you don't, then you weren't ever going to, and I suppose you might as well find out.

When Sizewell power stations opened their doors to a party of sceptical women, Alice Thomson tagged along

Ladies' day goes nuclear

The instructions had been precise. Meet at 8.15am at the platform entrance for the 8.30am train to Norwich. Mr Dawson will be there to meet you and will be wearing a yellow Nuclear Electric Badge so that he can be easily spotted. On no account get off at Colchester, Sturminster or Diss. You will be picked up by a mini-bus at Ipswich station. Please wear slacks, packed lunches will be provided.

We looked like a gaggle of school children off to the Science Museum for the day. Instead we were Nuclear Electric plc's latest experiment: women.

Nuclear Electric recently noticed a worrying statistic. According to a Gallup poll conducted last September, 43 per cent of men were in favour of nuclear power, 41 per cent were against and 16 per cent didn't know. But when women were asked what they thought of nuclear power, only 22 per cent approved, compared with 52 per cent who were against and 26 per cent who didn't know. So a clutch of us were being sent off to the Sizewell power stations in Suffolk to monitor our reactions in a controlled experiment.

"Traditionally women are less scientific and more emotive," said Paul Dawson, a public relations adviser for Nuclear Electric, on the telephone. "When they think of nuclear power they think of children dying of leukaemia, Welsh sheep being poisoned by Chernobyl and nasty vapours oozing out of the ground. Men tend to think of graphite, neutrons and cost efficiency."

"Why us?" shouted Lady Elspeth Howe above the commuter traffic at Liverpool Street station. "Because you are opinion formers," said Mr Dawson. (I was merely a journalist chosen to follow their progress around.)

On board the train, Lady Howe engaged Mr Dawson in conversation. "How many women are there in your company, Paul? You're not members of Opportunity 2000 are you?" said Lady Howe, a former deputy chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, a director of Kingfisher plc, United Biscuits and Legal & General and the chairman of an Inner London juvenile court. "I think we are actually," said Mr Dawson bravely. "Why haven't we been sent any information on nuclear power?" Lady Howe continued. Then it was on to a discussion on the ordination of women in the church led by Monica Furlong, a poet and novelist and a former Moderator of the movement for the ordination of women.

By the time we reached Ipswich and the mini-bus, everyone had warmed up. "Are you getting your arguments across to children, and what is the atmosphere like with the locals?" said Lady Howe. "The fuel may be cheap but the infrastructure for Sizewell B has cost you £2.03 billion — it is really more cost-effective than coal!" asked Mrs Furlong. Mr Dawson, who had been doing a valiant job until now, couldn't cope and resorted to pull-outs from *Options* magazine, *Woman's Own* and *Essentials* that were meant to explain nuclear power to women and were filled with pictures of healthy looking families using electricity. "It's very difficult to get women's magazines to take nuclear power seriously," he said.

At Sizewell we were joined by Rachel Heyhoe Flint, the broadcaster, cricketer, golfer and campaigner for female membership of the MCC, and by Len Green, the head of public relations for Sizewell B.

"Please feel free to throw at me any questions you like," Mr Green said. "I was an operating director for nuclear reactors for 20 years until



Hard look: Lady Elspeth Howe inspects Sizewell. "You're not members of Opportunity 2000, are you?"

Chernobyl went up. Then I thought they might need some help on the PR side."

With the aid of a blackboard and a kettle, Mr Green gave us a basic physics lesson about nuclear fission. "Uranium is very unstable. It is like piling 23 students on top of a shopping trolley. If someone comes along and jumps into the centre they will all be thrown out. When a neutron lodges in the nucleus of a uranium atom, it shoots apart, causing a tremendous release of energy. But the neutron has to hit at the right speed. It's like my golf. If you hit the ball too hard it will miss its target," he said swinging an imaginary club.

"Terrible technique," whispered Mrs Heyhoe Flint. "One tonne of uranium can produce as much heat as 20,000 tonnes of coal — and unlike coal it emits no harmful gases and can be reprocessed and used again, so it is more environmentally friendly," continued Mr Green.

"But what about the high-level hazardous nuclear waste you produce?" said Mrs Heyhoe Flint. "The high-level waste produced in supplying someone with nuclear electricity for their lifetime is about the size of an audio cassette. We could fit all our high-level waste into two suburban houses," Mr Green said.

Mr Green took out a geiger counter, an instrument with a particle counter to test for radiation, which he used on a glass vase, fertilizer and some camping gear, all of which had higher radiation levels than were permitted anywhere on site.

"People receive more radiation in 25 minutes in an plane than they get from a year's operation on a Nuclear Electric power station," he said.

Mr Green talked a lot about truth and honesty and appeared genuinely devoted to his work. "My daughter, swims at the beach here every summer. The water coming out of the reactors is nice and warm and it's

totally safe," he said. Mrs Heyhoe Flint commented that it would obviously be the ideal place for a leisure centre.

Sizewell B is the new power station under construction and it looks rather like 15th-century Florence. A huge dome dominates and avenues of mud lead off in every direction. It is the second largest civil engineering project in Britain with a workforce of 5,000. The project is on target for its completion date, so morale is high.

The wind howled through the vast turbine room kinked out in wellingtons, white socks and hats. Inside came the sound of clanging as the men moved miles of cabling. "It sounds rather like the African jungle, doesn't it?" Mrs Furlong said as we squeezed through scaffolding, climbed ladders and delved into corridors.

The control room was the first of its kind to have been built specifically with women in mind (all the controls

are lower so small women can reach them easily). "I would find this very claustrophobic. The lighting is very bad," said Mrs Furlong and Lady Howe at the same time. "The operators like it and the machinery is simple. We could teach you it in a morning," Mr Green said. "What are the shifts like?" Lady Howe asked. "It sounds rather a good job for retirement."

At lunch there was orange squash, melon and salads — and Mary Moore, who had managed to get through the traffic and catch a later train. More headgirl material: Mrs Moore spent ten years in the Foreign Office, writes novels under the name of Helena Osborne, and retired as the principal of St Hilda's College, Oxford, two years ago. Looking extraordinarily elegant in a brown coat and silk scarf, she immediately wanted to know about safety precautions.

Mr Green explained that British

'You cannot rule out human error or future lazier governments. I am unhappy about something that has the potential to be so damaging'

stations are built on a different principle from Chernobyl and that there are extensive back-up systems and checks, which are continuously monitored by the independent Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.

Visiting Sizewell A after Sizewell B is like watching *Thunderbirds* after *Robocop 2*. The machinery is 30 years older and the lift heaved under our weight. A jovial man in white overalls, his stomach expanding over the control board, showed us how he replaced old fuel rods with fresh ones and then sent the old rods to storage, ready to be taken for reprocessing at Sellafield.

So what was the result? Everyone was impressed by the safety standards of Sizewell B and by the technology, but as Mrs Furlong pointed out, "accidents do happen. You cannot rule out human error or future, lazier governments. I am unhappy about something that has the potential to be so damaging."

Nuclear Electric believes that to convince women of the benefits of nuclear power it must win over their hearts rather than their minds. But what all these women wanted was more facts. "I wanted a clearer indication of the real cost of nuclear power in comparison to coal, gas and renewables like solar," said Lady Howe, who remained confirmed in her belief that Britain needs a variety of energy sources. Mrs Moore was still concerned about nuclear waste: "They [the staff] were dismissive of anxieties about the 1,000-year radioactive legacy that they will leave to this country in the shape of spent fuel and decommissioned nuclear power stations."

On the way out of Sizewell A we had to go through a radiation check. Lady Howe got stuck in the apparatus. Warning lights started flashing and a bell went off. "Free yourself harder against the grid," Mr Green said. "I can't," said Lady Howe. "These things aren't made for women."

Putting the buzz back into books

The written word is about to be given a much needed, transatlantic boost in supermarkets and launderettes

Beverly Anderson — female, 50-ish and Jamaican-born — is to be the new chief executive of Book Trust. If President Clinton had made this brilliant appointment, it would doubtless come to grief. Someone would reveal that she had been a star of the small screen, or that she had never worked in the book trade, and it would all end in tears...

But Ms Anderson is just what Book Trust needs. "What the hell does Book Trust do anyway?" publishers grumble. Since the personable Ms Anderson is a seasoned broadcaster and communicator (After Dark, Behind The Headlines, Kaleidoscope) and the trust's profile desperately needs raising, she can hardly fail.

Twenty years ago, the National Book League decided books were fun to promote, and its white-suited director, Martyn Goff, invented the Book Bank jamboree — a book fair under a marquee in London's Bedford Square. But recently the league — foolishly re-named Book Trust in 1988

last chief, Keith McWilliam, died last autumn and the whole thing seemed moribund.

Ms Anderson will wake it up again and make it buzz. She is in a mood of exhilaration, partly because of Hillary Clinton. "Hillary, Hillary, Hillary, yeah!" she whoops in the hush of London's Savoy tea-room. "Sorry — but we are terribly proud of her." It turns out that Ms Anderson, like Mrs Clinton, is a graduate of Wellesley, the women's Ivy League college. Ms Anderson was the first Jamaican to go there, in 1959.

As president of the class of '62, she is on the alumnae leadership council and is expected to raise the funds on which the college entirely depends. "We just ring people up and say what will you give me? The rich ones give millions. We had a target of \$500 million and got \$640 million," Ms Anderson says.

Her skill will be useful at Book Trust — an educational charity subsidised by the Arts Council and the book trade, W H Smith and others. It also

and the Smarties prize for children's books. It has an excellent information service. But principally it is committed to promoting reading, starting with the young. Its home, Book House, with its huge display of recent children's books, is in the old Wandsworth Town Hall, in southwest London: charming but far from central. With the Puffin Club gone and the recent death of the great Margery Fisher, who ran *Growing Point*, the magazine for parents, there is a feeling that children's reading is an endangered habit.

Yet Ms Anderson scorns any doomed talk. She absolutely disagrees that video hire shops have replaced public libraries in children's lives. "I'm very relaxed about television," she says, citing the familiar but possibly misleading fact that sales of children's books go up when something is televised. More significantly, she resists the idea of books as cod-liver oil. "It's a bad idea to be seen as trying to do people good. It



Positive line: Beverly Anderson refuses to 'give in to this general air of hopelessness'

because you are educated you are better than the under-educated. In our peculiarly class-ridden society, people may hesitate to join the book culture if they think it is full of people who will look down their noses at them."

After Wellesley she had a "classic English civil service training" in the Jamaican foreign service. She was posted to Washington as third secretary, and met her first husband, an English diplomat. They came to London in 1966. "My idea was to see the motherland [her grandfather was an English planter] then go back and save Jamaica." Instead she plunged into primary education working in

and then became a headmistress in Oxfordshire.

Nobody in her school failed to become a reader by the age of seven. But even pupils who become functionally literate might, without encouragement and enticing books, remain unwilling readers who decide they will never open a book again. She would try to change family habits by getting Blackwell's bookshop to come into the school.

"I've always taught on council estates, so I'm more concerned now to reach that public than the people who already patronise Waterstones." Book Trust in Scotland presents every new mother with a bumper pack

Tesco supermarkets and the laundrettes with leaflets, and on to Radio 2 and Classic FM with new book programmes.

In recent years she has been an education lecturer at Warwick University, and a member of the National Curriculum Council, Charter 88, the British Film Institute board, the South Bank board and the Arts Council.

She is determined to bring a positive, transatlantic attitude to her new job. "The most subversive thing you can do in Britain is to keep cheerful," she says. "I am a shamelessly energetic person, and refuse to give in to this general air of hopelessness."

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The Industria revolution



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Fabrizio Ferre has a simple secret - design clothes so fundamental you believe you might already own them



Fashion is big business. From international designers to high street stores, everyone has something to sell. The choice is yours. This can be a problem. The more clothes available, the more choice you have, the more difficult it becomes to decide what to buy. Magazines filled with page after page of dresses, suits, trousers, and shirts try to persuade you what should be bought, alongside advertisers push their product. Sometimes it can all seem too much.

One man who aims to make it easy is Fabrizio Ferre, an Italian and an international fashion photographer who has been responsible for many of the pictures gracing the pages of *Vogue*, *Harpers & Queen*, *Mirabella* and *Allure*, among scores of other glossy fashion journals. A year ago in New York he switched sides, moving from behind the anonymity of the camera into the spotlight of the retail arena, to launch his own line of clothing, called Industria.

"The concept of the line is so basic, it's almost embarrassing to talk about," says the man, who protests that he is not a designer. Nevertheless, the clothes which carry the Industria label provide the perfect basis for the modern independent woman's wardrobe.

This spring sees Industria hit British shores. Whistles, which has become known for championing new designers, has a selection of the collection at its London branches in St Christopher's Place and Sloane Square. Lucille Lewin, Whistles' owner, first saw the range in New York. She returned to Britain to discover that the collection was not going to be shown in Europe, and so flew straight back and placed an order. Ms Lewin has become a fan of Signor Ferre and his line. "I'll be wearing Industria this summer. Somehow he's managed to get right inside someone's wardrobe and has been able to design all the pieces you need for all occasions."

The clothes are quintessentially simple, as was the reason for Signor Ferre's entrance into the marketplace. Unable to find a perfect navy T-shirt, he had one made. Not stopping with the T-shirt, he continued to get more items made to his own specifications. Soon he had an entire collection, and Industria was in business.

The clothes are not created along traditional lines - a designer sitting at a sketchpad - but are born out of conversations which Signor Ferre has with his team of stylists, and friends. It is his aim to produce clothes which are so fundamental that people may imagine they already own something similar. As with his T-shirt, they are for people who want to wear clothes that are simply the best of their kind. These are clothes which will not scare anyone. Fabrizio Ferre's designs are familiar. And that's the way he likes it.

"When you wear things from the collection, they feel like maybe you've borrowed them from a



friend," Ms Lewin says. "You want to hang on to them. They feel worn in, and cosy. You don't have to try too hard when you wear them." The look is certainly easy and undemanding.

Working with many of the industry's best-known models has given Signor Ferre an insight into how women want to dress, what they like to wear. The women who turned up on his shoots have inspired him to create unconstructed, comfortable clothes in excellent fabrics.

The collection takes its name from Signor Ferre's other successful business venture. Ten years ago he opened a photographic studio in Milan called Industria SuperStudios. There is now another in New York, which despite, or maybe because of, its spartan interior, has achieved near legendary status as a hang-out for the city's trendiest faces. Madonna held her last party at Industria; Ralph Lauren threw one there; the designer Anna Sui used it for a fashion show. It has been described as a "chameleon environment". The Industria collection may not

change colour, but certainly the clothes Signor Ferre produces allow your personality to shine, rather than just the buttons on your jacket.

For spring/summer 1993 there are approximately 150 pieces in the Industria collection, of which 50 are unisex in design. What is so clever about Signor Ferre's designs is that, although their strength lies beyond the dictates of fashion, he has managed to pinpoint trends and work them almost subliminally into the clothes. A wonderful silk kaftan works as an evening dress, while a luxurious fringed shawl can be wrapped around the body, or draped as a skirt. Both evoke the preoccupation with all-things-ethnic so prevalent this season. Long skirts swish between calf and ankle. Cropped jersey bra tops fit nicely with the idea of micro-chic. Safari-style jackets can be worn as part of a trouser suit, or matched with high summer separates. The tone of the collection is trusted - creams, greys, beige, brown and navy - highlighted by a stab of blood red.

But its real value lies in understatement. The designs of Fabrizio Ferre belong to the "less-is-more" school, except with Industria more is never too much.



Classically curvaceous

GOSSARD, makers of intimate apparel (underwear) for over 80 years, are hoping to follow up the outstanding triumph of their Wonderbra with the launch of a new-style bra called the Balconette Wonderbra (right). Evocative of the 18th century, the structure of the brassiere's three-quarter cup promotes a high, rounded cleavage even for those who were last in the bosom queue. With intricate, well positioned padding and clever underwiring, the bra allows for comfort whilst providing a curvy shape.

In black and white lace, the Balconette is pretty enough to be seen and is the perfect fit for this summer's transparent and micro-top looks. The Gossard Balconette Wonderbra, £16.99, sizes A32-36, B32-38, is available from specialist shops and major department stores nationwide from March.



Valentino's day

THIS week Valentino, who is scheduled to preview his new haute couture collection on Wednesday, has reason to celebrate. On Saturday night at the Golden Globe awards in Beverly Hills, award-winning actresses chose the designer's glamorous evening gowns to wear for the event.

Emma Thompson, who won best dramatic actress for her role in *Howard's End*, wore a short, sparkly lamé dress; Miranda Richardson, best comedy film actress in *Enchanted April*, wore a black velvet dress with a revealing plunge back. Several other actresses were dressed by the designer, among them Janine Turner, Sharon Stone, Geraldine Chaplin, Amanda Donohoe, Cybill Shepherd and even Teri Garr, the presenter of the awards.

Another golden triumph for the Italian couturier.

Main picture: Suede blouson, £285; grey full skirt, £150; white cotton bikini top, part of set, £47.50, all by Industria, from a selection at Whistles, 12-14 St Christopher's Place, W1.

Suede sandals, £89.99, Russell & Bromley, 24-25 New Bond Street, W1 and branches. Tights, £2.99, Aristoc Ultra Soft, available from all department stores.

Left: Navy jersey dress, £135; grey fringed shawl, £310, both by Industria, from a selection at Whistles, as before. Black suede sandals, £42.99, Shellys, Oxford Circus and all London branches. Tights, £2.99, Aristoc Ultra Soft, as before.

Far left: Red silk kaftan, to order, by Industria, as before. Gold leather sandals, £59.99, Russell & Bromley, as before. Tights, £2.99, Aristoc Ultra Soft, as before.

Photographs by Martyn Thompson. Make-up by Sharon Ivo. Hair by Colin Roy.

Wealth of Nations



From an Hungarian Co-operative to your door

East of Budapest, in the heart of the Hungarian countryside, farmers still wear the traditional shirt of rural Hungary. Made from thick, creamy cotton, the shirt is long and square-cut with the flowing sleeves that exemplify the romantic exuberance of Magyar folk costume.

It's just one of the items from the unique Wealth of Nations collection. Our clothes - for both men and women - are all hand made garments from around the world. We travelled many thousands of miles to find them. New Wealth of Nations' mail-order service brings them directly to your door.

Hungarian shirt pictured above: £37.95
Write for a free copy of our collection, or call 071 823-3580.

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37 Tedworth Square, London SW3 4DW

Matthew Parris



Why is moral instruction so especially hateful when it is delivered in the form of lugubrious verse?

London Underground is this winter conducting a campaign to remind us of the need not to leave unattended bags or packages lying around.

You can't argue with that. Well, you can, actually, but I don't recommend it. In Britain, if you question the point or efficacy of the arrangements our masters make to prevent us being blown up, you will be branded a friend of the IRA or "soft" on security. So it is best to keep quiet. There remains, it is true, that nagging little voice that tells me I could blow up an Underground train, empty five cinemas, derail the London to Edinburgh express, bring rabies to the United Kingdom, or poison quite a large town's water supply, tomorrow, if I wanted to; and so could anyone who put their mind to it, including, presumably, the IRA. If they wanted to, but they don't. They don't want to kill many people, they just want to be a damned nuisance, so if we all co-operate in bringing London to a halt every time we spot a discarded carrier bag, we are assisting the IRA, not —

'Ever since being force fed Rupert Bear, doggerel has made me want to scream'

But I just can't stand infantile poetry. Ever since being force-fed at the age of about seven on a job-lot of remaindered Rupert Bear albums, doggerel has made me want to scream. I wanted to scream very much the other day, when, sitting in a crowded carriage on the District line and obliged to look either at a horrid man in a white raincoat sitting opposite me, or at the space above his head, I chose the space.

It was filled by a small poster in crude primary colours, featuring a silly picture of a plastic bag, and the following poem.

WHAT A CARRY ON
A bag that's made of plastic
With handles on the top
Is meant to carry with you.
Not take things out and drop
Such bags can be the holders
Of clothes and toys, and more,
But in other ways less useful
They can really be a bore
Please don't leave them unattended
Keep them closely by your side
Take them home, discard them safely,
Then we'll all enjoy the ride.
If you do this small thing
You will amply be repaid

Because it could have been the reason why your journey was delayed

Why is moral instruction so especially hateful when it is delivered in verse? "Always keep a hold of nurse/ For fear of finding something worse." Aargh! "A stitch in time/ Saves nine." Ugh! "Early to bed and early to rise/ Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Grrr! "Never cast a clout/ Till May be out." Aieee! I have only to hear these chanted to be seized with an overwhelming desire to let go of nurse, throw away my needle and thread, stay up late, and cast every clout I possess before April is out.

Almost the first playground taunt that little children learn is, I believe, the precursor to all this. It is not even a poem and needs no words, as such. It is just a noise, a rhythmic, sing-song noise, and hard to render in print but if I write "ha-na-na" you will perhaps recognise the chant. Ha-na-na means so much. It means "who's a silly boy then?" and "yah-boo-sucks with knobs on" and "serves you right" and "I told you so" and it's a chant beloved of superior little girls with ribbons in their hair.

And it is quite infuriating. It conveys, as does the subliminal chant in all morally improving verse, not only an assertion of superior virtue on the part of the chanter, but a curious insinuation that the hearer knows that what is chanted is true. So ha-na-na.

Well, directors of London Underground, we do know that a bag that's made of plastic/ With handles on the top/ Is meant to carry with you/ Not take things out and drop. But isn't there something you know, or ought to know? Remember? No? Well, to remind you, here's a little poem, composed by me, just for you.

WHAT A HOLD UP
A train that's made of metal
With doors on either side
Is meant to pick up people
And take them for a ride.
Such trains can be transporters
Of you, your friends, your mum,
But in other ways less useful
They can get right up your...
Please don't leave them stuck in tunnels
Or stranded at Sloane Square.
You've got to keep them moving —
After all, that's why you're there.
If you do this small thing
for us
We'll renew our travel pass.
If you don't we'll get our old ones
And stick them up your...
Ha-na-na

Arguments for euthanasia are outweighed by psychological, medical and spiritual factors

The House of Lords is establishing an ad hoc committee to consider the law on euthanasia. Nobody can foresee what this committee will recommend, but euthanasia is undoubtedly the next proposal of the progressive lobby: it has already been accepted in The Netherlands, probably the most thoroughly secularised state in Western Europe. One death in 250 in The Netherlands is now by non-voluntary euthanasia.

I am obviously influenced by Catholic teaching, which is unequivocally opposed to it. The encyclical *Caudium et Spes*, which summarised the conclusions of the Second Vatican Council, reaffirmed the church's absolute prohibition of "murder, genocide, euthanasia, abortion and suicide". This is based on the almost universal religious belief that human life at all stages has an absolute value. If it sits uneasily with any other church doctrines, it is with the acceptance of capital punishment, reaffirmed in the New Catechism, and the doctrine of the just war.

The secular attitude, however, is less certain. Most secular thinkers do respect life. Many of them, however, are utilitarians, and would ask the question which Jeremy Bentham called "the felicific calculus". What makes for the greatest happiness of the greatest number? If euthanasia, by shortening the sufferings of the dying, produces more happiness than it causes pain, then it should on this basis be legalised.

Apart from the utilitarian argument, there is an argument derived from 19th-century propositions about liberty and the autonomy of the individual. This says that people have a right to make, or destroy their own lives. It has a powerful appeal on the left — where it fits with permissive sexual libertarianism — and on the right — where it fits with Thatcherite economics. One weakness of this

argument is that the sick often change their minds about euthanasia, asking for it one day and not wanting it the next.

There is also an unacknowledged financial argument. All health systems in the world are underfunded, and in the West they are threatened by the aging of the baby-boom generation. In 30 years' time almost all of them, including Bill Clinton, will be approaching the geriatric ward. American figures suggest that about 30 per cent of lifetime medical costs occur in the last six months of life. If one third of the terminally ill opted for early euthanasia that would save 10 per cent of health costs. Aids is also providing a new and costly group of those who become terminally ill at a relatively early age.

Popular support for euthanasia is almost entirely based on fear of uncontrolled pain during terminal illness, particularly from cancer. Last week I discussed this central problem with Dr Robert Twycross, who is the Macmillan clinical reader in palliative medicine at the University of Oxford and the consultant physician to Sir Michael Sobell House, an Oxford hospice. He is one of Britain's leading specialists in pain relief. Dr Twycross believes that doctors need to have four aspects of suffering in mind when treating the terminally ill.

The first is pain; the second is the distress caused by the failure of the body as death approaches; the third is the psychological state of the patient;

the fourth is the psychological state of those close to the patient, including the trauma of bereavement. He regards the psychological state of the patient, which has a strong influence on each of the other three problems, as the most important.

His findings on pain itself occur approximately with the recent studies by Dr Takeda (1989) based on 200 cancer pain patients in Tokyo. Dr Takeda found that good treatment

William Rees-Mogg

could produce complete relief in 86 per cent of cases; adequate relief, in which the pain is present but the patient is able to cope with it, in 11 per cent; and poor relief in only 3 per cent of cases. This small group, according to Dr Takeda, included several patients with severe psychological distress. This study suggests that modern methods have substantially improved relief of pain.

The distress caused by the process of dying itself need not be painful, but is obviously irreversible. The patient becomes weaker and in certain conditions becomes breathless, and so on. These processes of deterioration in the systems of the body can be

relieved in terms of pain, but are a part of the physical process of dying.

The great question about euthanasia is what effect it has on the psychology of the dying. The pioneering studies of Dr Elisabeth Kubler-Ross suggest that dying has its own psychological pattern, with an initial phase of denial and anger — "rage against the dying of the light" — followed by a phase of acceptance. The patient leaves the world of action and doing, and enters a world of acceptance and being. In this phase relationships are particularly important; it can be a period of serenity and even of joy. The paradox is that those who most successfully complete this psychological transition die in a spirit of hope.

Christians will believe that this transition follows the course it does because it is a psychological preparation for the next world. "Come and see how a Christian can die", as the 18th-century essayist Joseph Addison said to his stepson, the Earl of Warwick. But those without religious belief go through the same psychological process, which is essentially a benign one. Acceptance and serenity bring important benefits in the management of terminal illness, and they are the real basis of the hospice movement.

Euthanasia cuts across this in two ways. It deprives people of the transition experience; it implies that dying is an unacceptable process, that death is preferable to dying. It also imposes

on the dying the idea that the world wishes them out of the way, that once active life is over, people have lost their personal as well as their economic value. The old can even be made to feel they ought to go, for the sake of the young and active.

It also turns the medical profession into killers as well as carers. Most patients do not want their doctors to keep them alive artificially when all real life has gone; hospices are actually more willing than high-tech hospitals to let nature take its course. But patients want to believe that the doctor is totally committed to their survival, that the hand which cures does not hold the lethal syringe. Most doctors hate the idea of becoming responsible for killing some of their patients, and the change of relationship that would produce.

The fourth point of concern is the psychological care of the bereaved. They should not be made co-conspirators in causing premature death, even by agreement. It is hard enough to have to decide to put down one's dog, let alone one's parent. The psychological trauma caused by abortion has consistently been underestimated, and the psychological trauma caused by euthanasia on the survivors is underrated by those in favour of euthanasia. The greatest help to relieve the unavoidable grief of bereavement is the peace that comes from the successful psychological transition of the person who has died.

Dr Twycross's conclusion is this: "I have worked for 20 years in palliative medicine. When all the factors are taken into account — physical, psychological, social and spiritual — euthanasia is not the answer." If the doctors are properly trained in pain control, and proper psychological support can be given to the dying, euthanasia offers few benefits, other than the purely financial. It does terrible damage to the practice of medicine and the welfare of patients.

Policy turns U and Non-U

Where will its retreats lead the government, asks Peter Riddell

The private gibes of the Thatcherites that the Major government is a reincarnation of the Heath administration are about to be tested. In the past few weeks there have been growing echoes of the agonising which led up to the U-turns of 1972.

The old verities of the 1980s are being dropped, or reversed. Manufacturing does, after all, matter. Whitehall should not stand back from industry but should become involved. The government should do what it can to avoid creating redundancies and act to check the rise in unemployment.

The present mood in the cabinet is panicky. There is the sound of retreat over several issues. Ministers are busily leaking against and blaming each other, to the delight of political correspondents. Michael Heseltine often features as either hero or villain. No wonder John Major has told ministers that he wants an end to the feuding.

The disarray partly reflects personal rivalries. Norman Lamont will be delivering the spring Budget on March 16, but few of his senior colleagues believe he will still be Chancellor at the time of the first unified Budget (combining tax and spending) in early December. The jockeying has already begun for the succession, either for Mr Lamont's post or for subsequent vacancies such as the home secretaryship if Kenneth Clarke moves to the Treasury. Long-simmering animosities among Thatcherite ministers have resurfaced against Mr Heseltine, who is still resented for his role in her downfall in November 1990.

These personal clashes have become interlinked with ideological battles. The immediate focus is the coal industry review. Ministers accept that the original plan to close 31 pits



must be modified and there will have to be some form of retreat, not least to get the damaging issue off the political stage.

At stake is the extent of the climbdown. Several senior ministers were horrified by the suggestion two weeks ago of a large long-term subsidy to relieve many of the pits and allow a five-year breathing space. Many still blame Mr Heseltine for last October's fiasco and believe he should not be allowed to push through a version of 1960s and 1970s interventionism. This group includes not only the Treasury ministers Norman Lamont and Michael Portillo, but also Michael Howard, Peter Lilley and Gillian Shephard. They argue that since the review has not substantially undermined the economic case for closures, these should go ahead, even though on a

more gradual basis. Any subsidy should be short term, and decline each year. British Coal should also pay some of the costs.

These ministers fear that anything smacking of a long-term subsidy would represent a return to pre-1979 attitudes. They want to avoid the impression being given that industries will be kept going through state support, especially when other sectors, such as defence equipment, are suffering ever larger job losses.

The extent of the dispute over pit closures is exceptional, but it is matched by parallel arguments over cutbacks in naval dockyards at Rosyth and Devonport and over the Tomlinson report on the reorganisation of London hospitals. There

have been signs that Virginia Bottomley is preparing to water down the original closure plan. Her statement next month will talk about the need for further consultations — in part because of fears of legal challenges like those over pit closures.

More important than the details is the broad message they convey. Ministers are rattled by the continued recession and by the sharp rise in unemployment, to above three million next month. They also feel constrained by the Tories' majority of just 21 in the Commons and by the unease among Tory MPs, including those on select committees which have been critical of government policy on pit closures and rail privatisation. On this view the government must be seen to be responding to worries over the economy. Hence the new ministerial committee

to produce employment measures by the Budget, and the housing market initiative being prepared by the Treasury and the Department of the Environment.

Parallels with the 1970s should not be exaggerated. The government is not about to take over businesses as it did after the dramas of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and Rolls-Royce, or to revive the powers conferred by the 1972 Industry Act. Instead, ministers are talking to industrialists to see if Whitehall can help. There will be a new initiative to lift the burden of official regulations, which Mr Major takes very seriously. His decision to take a party of industrialists with him on his trip to India epitomises this new approach.

The government is also not about to subsidise employers to keep workers in jobs. The new ministerial committee will highlight measures to get the unemployed onto training schemes and into colleges of further education without losing all their benefits. Schemes to encourage the unemployed to start up their own businesses and advising them on seeking jobs will be relaunched.

None of these ideas are in themselves unacceptable to the Thatcherites. What worries them is the mood — where the pit closures package and talk of closer involvement with industry will lead.

Senior Tories talk of Ten Downing Street getting cold feet when radical options are presented. They wonder whether the politically necessary special employment measures will be accompanied by further action to improve the flexibility of the labour market, as they would have been in the 1980s. The question now is not whether the government will have to make some tactical concessions, as over the pits, but rather whether it has a long-term strategy.

Nearly 21 years ago, at the end of the 1972 miners' dispute, Douglas Hurd, then political secretary to Edward Heath, wrote in his diary: "The government now wandering over the battlefield looking for someone to surrender to — and being massacred all the time." Mr Major must be hoping that his foreign secretary is not writing the same in his diary now.

Spouting verse

WHILE it will not cause the Booker prize organisers to lose much sleep, a literary competition with a difference has been launched to find Britain's best pub poet. Already dubbed the "Boozer prize", it will bring the winner £1,000 and a barrel of ale to stimulate further inspiration.

The prize has been launched by a Midlands firm called the Little Pub Company, and Ted Hughes, the Poet Laureate, is being approached to head a judging panel. The competition's rules are simple and robust. Entrants must have drunk alcohol equivalent to at least three pints before having put pen to paper.

Colm O'Rourke, managing director of the company, says: "Poetry seems to have lost touch with ordinary drinking people. The prize is in recognition of the importance of alcohol in stimulating the writing process. It inspired so many of the great names of the past, such as Dylan Thomas and Brendan Behan." The idea has met with a

surprising scepticism in the form of Sir Kingsley Amis. "God forbid that I would ever want to keep anyone out of the pub, and artists are thirsty people. But you cannot give vent to artistic inspiration when you are drinking. Drinking gets in the way. But I am all in favour of having a drink after you have been writing."

Colin Green, director of the British Poetry Society, is more enthusiastic. "We are in full support. It is a well known fact that a high proportion of poets enjoy the ambience of a pub

"Not waving but drowning"



and a pint. This is a serious effort to get people to pick up a pen."

● The Commons select committee report which last week demanded a ban on cigarette advertising was criticised yesterday by the Henley Centre for Forecasting. Roger Sims, a Tory member of the committee, remains convinced the committee is right. However, Sims's puritanical view does not extend to alcohol. According to the latest register of MPs' interests he is a parliamentary adviser to the Scotch Whisky Association.

Editor wanted

NOBODY was more surprised by the appointment of Robert Pennant-Rea as deputy governor of the Bank of England than his closest colleagues on *The Economist*, who are now competing for the vacant editor's chair. One of the first dilemmas the new editor will have to resolve is whether to introduce bylines into the news magazine.

The US factor — America is an increasingly important market for the magazine — could help Mike Elliott, head



DIARY

of the Washington bureau. Clive Crooks, the economics editor, Bill Emmott, business editor, and Nico Colchester, deputy editor, are contenders. Johnny Grimond, the foreign editor and son of the former Liberal leader, and David Lipey, formerly of *The Times*, might run. Former US bureau chief Matt Ridley, nephew of Lord Ridley, could also apply — his politics, it should be said, are more moderate than his uncle's. It is a pity Lord Lawson, a former *Spectator* editor, is not looking for a job. He has fans at *The Economist*. Recently it recommended he be made governor of the Bank of England.

Peace in our time

HAVING picked a delicate path through the minefields of the EC for the past three years,

the British first secretary Richard Makepeace is about to return to London. Makepeace, one of 30 first secretaries, was as good as his name and will be missed in Brussels. Taking up his post in January 1989 his diplomatic skills were regularly required during the last two years of Baroness Thatcher's premiership. He also organised the Queen's visit to the EC last year, which so angered Euro-sceptic MPs.

Edward McMillan-Scott, the Tory MEP for York, says: "We will be sorry to see him go. To say he lived up to his name is an understatement." As the Danish referendum draws closer Makepeace is being replaced by an even more appropriately named diplomat, Martin Harfuhl.

because they thought it would destroy the character of the institution. Margaret Beckett, deputy Labour leader, objected for different reasons. In the latest issue of *Vogue*, she admits bluntly: "I did not welcome the televising of the Commons because cameras love beautiful people. I would have liked to see the Commons rather look at a pretty face and I don't blame them: so would I."

Heaven sent

A CLERGYMAN writes. Canon Jones, a much travelled cleric now in active retirement in Eastbourne, believes the Diary's recent item on the longest sermon rather misses the point. Which single sermon, he asks, has raised the biggest collection?

Modestly, the former army chaplain invites all-comers to beat the sum he raised as a guest preacher at St Saviour's, Eastbourne. Speaking above the noise of a force ten wind for all of 17 minutes, he raised £2,250 for Indian charities, which works out at £191 per minute. Should take some beating.



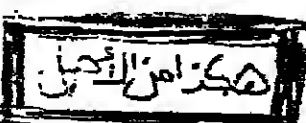
Leading the dance: Harold King and Maina Gielgud



Take your partners

THE DEADLINE closes at the end of the month for applications for one of the less secure positions in dance, artistic director, of English National Ballet. Like his predecessor Peter Schaufuss, Ivan Nagy is leaving after a series of fustles with Pamela, Lady Harelech, the powerful chairman of the company. Two figures commonly mentioned in connection with the

job, Maina Gielgud, niece of Sir John, artistic director of the Australian Ballet, and Patricia Ruanne, who works in New Zealand, have been spotted in London since Christmas. Favourite for the post is Harold King, of the cash-strapped London City Ballet. Featherers will fly if King gets the job as he is likely to absorb his old company into the ENB.





DAYS OF THE ROOSTER

Peking heads for a dangerous and doubtful leadership struggle

The Chinese new year is a time for paying off debts, warding off evil spirits and winning the favours of the notoriously erratic god of wealth. As the ageing Chinese leaders enter the Year of the Rooster, they would do well to take heed of the ancient traditions: this is likely to be a particularly tense year for the political class in Peking.

The rooster is usually regarded by the Chinese as a benign patron. Roosters have a sense of duty since they get up early in the morning. Many Chinese fairy-tales feature a loud rooster which saves the lives of farmers and fighters. But roosters also have military connotations in China. They strut around the farmyard: their comb resembles, vaguely, martial headgear. It is this omen that the Peking leadership and Western governments should take into account.

Last autumn many senior generals met in Peking under the chairmanship of Yang Baibing, the chief political commander in the army, to discuss the procedure that should be followed after the death of Deng Xiaoping. The 88-year-old leader chose to regard the meeting as the first step towards a coup. Yang Baibing was disciplined and lost control of the political wing of the army. Deng supporters were installed in crucial positions in the army. Yet the military has lost none of its importance. On the contrary, after the purge it seems to have gained political significance. The most plausible reading of these events is that Deng is preparing the army as a stabilising factor in the struggle for succession that is sure to follow his death.

But these manoeuvres merely underline the weakness and potential for instability in China. Deng's formula of slowing down the pace of political change while allowing economic reform to steam ahead cannot be sustained for much longer. For one thing the economy looks in serious danger of

overheating. On the surface, the Chinese have created at least the germ of a major economic breakthrough. But all the signs are that inflation is set to surge forward again. The last time that a spurt of growth fuelled double digit inflation — in 1987-8 — there were serious political consequences. The demonstration that led to the Tiananmen Square killings were as much about the spread of economic reform as about the establishment of democracy.

The human rights record of the Chinese authorities since June 1989 has been lamentable. The Year of the Rooster then holds out an uncertain future for the Chinese: a political class that seems to be ignoring its own promises to rejuvenate the leadership, a half-reformed economy that is drifting into trouble, and an administration that depends on repressive techniques.

That political mixture has to be corrected: it borders too closely on chaos. The problem for the West is how to come up with a correct balance of incentives and threats to influence Peking's behaviour. Plainly the West cannot overlook the repeated violations of human rights in China. It must press for regular access to the vast prison and labour camp network of Hunan and other Chinese provinces. Since there are grave doubts about the legal grounds of many trials held after Tiananmen, there should also be Western pressure for an amnesty. But these appeals — which must form an integral part of all diplomatic discourse with Peking — should not lead to a general isolation of China. The relative prosperity of China is in everyone's interests, not least that of Hong Kong. Crude economic threats, linked to speedier democratisation or a softening on Hong Kong, will not work and may, as Peking heads for an uneasy leadership struggle, play into the hands of hard-boiled politicians during the coming year.

MORE SERVICE, LESS FORCE

Reform the police, but not by centralising their control

Police reform has too often been perceived as punishment for the force's sins. Public confidence in the police appears to have declined since the release of the Birmingham Six and the Guildford Four, and the royal commission on criminal justice must deal with the ethical and procedural implications of these and other cases. But the financial and organisational reform of the police is a quite separate enterprise, intended to import sound practice from the private sector and transform a force into a responsive service.

Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, is no stranger to entrenched self-interest. The long-overdue overhaul of the police force is a far more perilous task for a Conservative minister than trying to reform the health service and schools. Mr Clarke's determination to confront these traditional allies of the government — who are already growing their disapproval — is commendable.

As a starting point, the enquiry into police pay and internal management headed by Sir Patrick Sheehy, chairman of BAT, is expected to recommend performance-related salaries and fixed-term contracts for policemen. The Home Office is at last introducing procedures to sack incompetent officers. Visible meritocracy will attract the right sort of officer recruit; it should also reassure the taxpayer, who funded a 74 per cent real increase in spending on the police between 1979 and 1991. Performance-related rewards and sanctions should continue to underpin the prime minister's drive to improve the quality of public services.

The financing of the police has rightly been criticised by the Audit Commission as byzantine and inflexible, involving too many Whitehall departments and council bureaucrats. At present, the Exchequer foots 90 per

cent of the bill, 50 per cent by direct grant: a central funding formula would make better sense. Chief police officers should be given greater control over their budgets. To become more accountable, senior policemen need the freedom to allot resources in response to the needs of the communities they serve.

Mr Clarke wants to pare down police bureaucracy, and is likely to reduce the number of ranks in the force from 13. As a corollary, the new pay structure should offer positive incentives to excellent constables to stay at that rank, and remove the damaging assumption among policemen that they will be promoted automatically: the police needs fewer chiefs and more Indians. Some of the 52 forces will also be merged, encouraging economies of scale and the rationalisation of a top-heavy management.

National co-operation should be easier with a smaller number of forces. But Mr Clarke must not allow his reforms to spawn a nationalised police force. Decentralisation under chief constables was the constitutional heart of the force created by Sir Robert Peel in 1829; only the Metropolitan police reports directly to the home secretary.

The others are responsible to local police authorities, mostly composed of elected councillors — an arrangement that has tended to politicise the management of the force. This spring's white paper on the police is therefore expected to propose a radical change in the composition of the authorities. But Mr Clarke must resist the temptation to replace bickering councillors with his own Whitehall appointees. The essence of his laudable campaign must be the devolution of power rather than its concentration at the centre.

THE ENGLISH COMPOSER

Elgar's cottage should become an accompaniment to his music

It is quite untrue that the English people do not appreciate music. As Sir Thomas Beecham observed, they may not understand it, but they absolutely love the noise it makes. British professionals perform music as well as any others. The BBC and others record and broadcast it as well as anywhere in the world. Professionals and amateurs love getting together to make music, especially in the massed choral works that suit the English musical idiosyncrasy. But the United Kingdom is not quite a first-class musical nation: neither in its composers nor in the value it puts on music, spending a hundred times more on its military bands than on its orchestras.

That is one reason for supporting the campaign to raise a million pounds, launched in *The Times* today by the Elgar birthplace appeal. He and Benjamin Britten are the nearest England has to international composers. Elgar was arguably the greatest English musician of the past two centuries. Germany finds no difficulty in honouring Beethoven's birthplace, nor Austria Mozart's, nor Italy Verdi's. In England the favourite homes and birthplaces of poets, novelists and generals are honoured shrines and lie thick upon the ground. The 10,000 pilgrims, visitors and scholars who come to the birthplace of the rare English composer each year are shocked by its cramped condition and general dereliction.

The house cannot help being cramped. It is a tiny Victorian workman's cottage in Broadheath, on the outskirts of Worcester.

He did not live there long, since his father — organist, violinist, piano tuner, and teacher of his son's early experiments in composition — moved the family back to Worcester, where he ran the music shop. Elgar never composed a note of music at his birthplace. So why bother about it, other than as an act of topographical piety?

First, because the cottage meant a great deal to Elgar, whose music is haunted by nostalgia for the past and the countryside and his beloved Malvern Hills. He tried unsuccessfully to buy it three times. Second, because it is crammed with Elgar memorabilia, in particular manuscript scores and original sketches of many of his most famous works, which attract scholars from all round the world, and need to be conserved with modern care. Third, because the proposed visitors' centre will be an inspiring introduction to England's musical genius for children, students and visitors. And fourth, because the decay of Elgar's cottage sends out a harsh sound about England's attitude to its musical heritage.

Of course, what matters most is the music, making it and listening to it. But considering the millions spent on ephemeral trivia such as footballers and television programmes, a million is not much for a centre to get to know Elgar in the cottage where he was caught in the melodies of music. The appeal is supported by the musical establishment. It should now be subscribed to by all who love the unmistakably English noise that Elgar made.

Right to more than silence

From Mr Gershon Ellenbogen

Sir, May I make three points in the matter of baby Kim (letters, January 22).

The so-called "right to silence" is not merely a right to say nothing, for no one maintains that a defendant should be forced to speak: it is a right to immunity from any adverse comment or inference if he does not speak, even in circumstances in which an innocent person could be reasonably expected to offer an exculpatory explanation of any kind.

It is as absurd, and as little conducive to justice, as the rule (now abolished) that prevented a defendant from giving evidence on his own behalf.

Although the onus of proof is heavier in criminal than in civil cases ("beyond reasonable doubt", and not merely "on the balance of probabilities"), it surely cannot be unreasonable, in appropriate criminal cases, to apply the civil law principle *res ipsa loquitur* (the fact speaks for itself), viz. that in the absence of any credible alternative explanation the defendant is liable as alleged. In such cases a jury should have the opportunity to decide.

It is now the established rule that no prosecution is undertaken unless there is at least a 51 per cent probability of conviction.

But all rules can be subject to exceptions. Just as it may be decided, on grounds of public policy or illness of a proposed defendant etc, not to prosecute even where a conviction could be confidently expected, so I submit it should be permissible — in exceptional and rare cases (requiring the consent of the attorney-general) — for a prosecution to be undertaken even when it is less than 51 per cent probable that it will succeed.

If in cases of a similar kind parents were to be found not guilty or a conviction were to be quashed on appeal, a prosecution would still have been justified, not only to deter potential offenders, but also to allay public concern.

I am etc,
G. ELLENBOGEN,
9 Montagu Square, W1,
January 22.

Civil service relations

From Sir Patrick Nairne

Sir, Sir Brian Cribben, a former permanent secretary of the Home Office, asks (letter, January 15): "How much is left of the notion of the senior civil servant as the impartial adviser of ministers on policy?"

A former home secretary, Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, has provided an answer, which, in my experience, remains as true as it was when written ("On Being a Minister", an essay of 1971, quoted by Professor Peter Hain in his book, *Whitehall*).

It is... the duty of civil servants to point out to a minister the likely consequences of his actions... But it is for the minister to make up his own mind about this. If he has any will of his own he will do some things against advice, but after considering the arguments more carefully than if he were going with the tide. Equally, unless he is utterly rash and pig-headed, he is bound to be deterred by the weight of argument from certain causes to which he was originally attracted. Were this otherwise there would be no point to having advisers.

Those words show the meaning and value of impartial advice. Given constructively, this is the help which earns both the confidence and the gratitude of ministers in dealing effectively with the political problems at the heart of government.

Yours etc,
PATRICK NAIRNE,
Yew Tree, Chilton,
Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire,
January 15.

Identifying banknotes

From Mr Francis Warn

Sir, To make banknote identification easier for the blind and partially sighted (letters, January 12, 20), why do we not follow Holland? Each denomination of guilder note has a certain number of raised dots in one corner, which makes it simple to distinguish one from another.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS WARN,
Stoneyford Barn, Barn Lane,
Princethorpe, Warwickshire.

Unita rebels

From the Ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola

Sir, Your report on Angola and the Unita rebels (January 8) states that although Jonas Savimbi was criticised for pulling out of the elections, "much of the blame for the recent upsurge in fighting has been laid on the government". Even before the elections of September 29 and 30, 1992, Unita violated the Bicesse peace accords it had signed by failing to demobilise its troops, keeping areas of the country under its military control and refusing to allow the free movement of people and goods. Hence no other political parties were able to campaign in those parts of Angola.

After Unita lost the elections, declared free and fair by the United Nations, Jonas Savimbi rejected the verdict of the polls and threatened war. He left Luanda secretly for

Why Major's visit to India is vital

From Lord Young of Grafton

Sir, I was saddened to read your editorial ("The dangers of abroad", January 22) commenting on the prime minister's forthcoming visit to India. How else should we create an export-led revival of our economy? I led many trade visits during my time in government and I know from the industrialists who travelled with me how valuable these visits were. Now that I am back in industry I welcome every visit that our ministers, let alone the prime minister, make to help us break into overseas markets.

There are some countries in the world where ministerial trade visits are immaterial. There are some, and India is one, where the support of government is essential.

When President Mitterrand descends, with great pomp and circumstance, on a foreign capital accompanied by half a hundred businessmen, all the British in town go green with envy. Now it is our turn.

For the sake of all our futures, let us encourage our ministers when they go overseas to concentrate on the one area that matters — trade.

Yours ever,
YOUNG,
House of Lords,
January 22.

From Sir David Goodall

Sir, Your thunderous attack on the prime minister's visit to India is symptomatic of narrowing horizons and short-term thinking. There are more reasons for a prime minister's journey abroad than strengthening his image or generating "useful publicity" at election time.

Comparable in size and importance to China, India is a country with which, for historical reasons, Britain enjoys a special relationship of unique intensity and shares a common language. People from the sub-continent make up by far the largest community of non-British origin (the Irish excepted) in what is now our multicultural society.

The decision by the government of India to invite the British prime minister, for the first time, to be their guest of honour on Republic Day is not a routine invitation: it is a carefully weighed symbolic act of the first importance, signifying India's wish to lift the shadow from the Indo-British relationship and raise the friendship

to a new level. That is how it will be seen by politicians and opinion-formers throughout India.

Nor is it a piece of gimmickry that the prime minister should be accompanied by a team of leading industrialists. India is in the throes of a major effort to break out of the stranglehold of regulations and controls which have stifled enterprise and inhibited foreign investment there for so long. The potential for growth in an unfettered Indian economy is colossal, and so is the potential for profitable partnerships between British and Indian firms.

For the prime minister to turn his back on all this with some "graceful excuse", as you suggest, would have done nothing to ease the problems of recession in Britain, nor, given the quality of modern communications, would it have removed a serious obstacle to rapid consultation with Washington, should that be necessary. But it would have been a historic missed opportunity in terms of Britain's relations with India.

Yours etc,
DAVID GOODALL,
(High Commissioner to India,
1987-91),
Greystones, Ampleforth, York,
January 22.

From the Chairman of the Indo-British Association

Sir, For the first time in its 45 years of independence India has invited a British prime minister to be the country's chief guest at the Republic Day celebrations. Not only is this a great honour: it will also be a turning point in Indo-British relations, which are in need of some renewal.

India is going through one of the biggest challenges in its history in moving from a planned to a free market economy, and there are great things to be gained by better relations between the two countries.

Whilst one appreciates the difficulties in the timing of this visit, I believe that, such a gesture having been made by India, a great deal of harm would have resulted had the invitation not been accepted, to the detriment of both countries.

Yours faithfully,
SWRAJ PAUL,
Chairman,
Indo-British Association,
Caparo House, 103 Baker Street, W1.

Clinton inauguration

From Mr Christopher Moncrieff

Sir, In his simple, moving, but above all human inaugural address (report, January 21), Bill Clinton spoke of the difficulties that will be solved by Americans coming together and reinventing themselves, in the spirit of their founders. In Britain we speak disparagingly of the "American dream". At least they have a dream.

Bill Clinton may well not be able to deliver all he promises, but at least he gives Americans something to look forward to and work for.

Much is said about our "special relationship" with the US. We should make best use of it and learn from their unashamed joy in their country and their belief in their dream.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MONCRIEFF,
The Gallows, Radwell, Bedfordshire,
January 20.

From Mrs Brenda Duffell

Sir, Is it not significant of the enduring nature of the English

monarchy that America has celebrated the inauguration of her 42nd president since 1789 during the reign of our present Queen, who is herself the 42nd English monarch — since 1066.

This count includes the brief reign of Lady Jane Grey (1553) and the reign of Mary II (1689-94).

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA DUFFELL,
32 The Ridgeway,
Enfield, Middlesex,
January 23.

From Mr Neville Goldrein

Sir, In the United States, judging by the present and immediate past presidents, there are only three aspects which are maintained throughout the presidential term. They are the fixed smile on all occasions other than in the event of war or disaster, jogging and the baseball cap.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
NEVILLE GOLDBREIN,
Torreño, St Andrew's Road,
Blundellsands, Merseyside,
January 20.

palace cannot be a castle, then neither can a house.

Yours faithfully,
D. L. W. ASHTON,
Loggia House, 12 Holway Road,
Sheringham, Norfolk.

From Professor E. N. Willmer, FRS

Sir, May I suggest to Mr Jack Straw, MP, ("Change must come, Straw tells royals", January 19) that at least seven members of the present royal family have each done far more for the welfare of Great Britain than has Mr Straw, or indeed most other members of Parliament. Perhaps reform should start elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
E. N. WILLMER,
Yew Garth, 41 Mill Way,
Grantham, Cambridge.

are now thousands of newly displaced people in the country.

The government continued to exercise restraint but under these circumstances its patience ran out. Where in the world would a government stand idly by while the loser of democratic elections tried to gain by military means what the people had denied him through the ballot box? It would be deeply regrettable if double standards were applied in Africa in this respect.

Yours truly,
JOSE ALVES PRIMO,
Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola,
98 Park Lane, W1.

Business letters, page 38

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

Lottery cash for British sport

From the President of the Lawn Tennis Association and others

Sir, The National Lottery Bill is to be given its second reading on Monday. It is a Bill which could bring about the greatest change in the funding of sport this country has ever seen.

Even conservative estimates suggest the national lottery will provide another £100 million a year for sport, bringing in desperately needed funds to produce more British winners at international competitions and to improve the provision of local, community-based facilities, which is at present in such a parlous state.

The proceeds will help all sports from high-profile spectator sports to school gymnastics and community swimming pools. The building of new facilities will provide jobs in construction, management and maintenance, whilst giving the people of this country the kind of sports opportunities they require and richly deserve.

We would urge all MPs to give the Bill their full support and push for sport and the other "good causes" to receive at least 35 per cent of the money generated by the lottery.

Yours faithfully,
IAN KING, President,
Lawn Tennis Association,
BILL SLATER (President),
British Amateur Gymnastics Association,
PETER COTGROVE (Chairman),
Royal Yachting Association,
BILL EVANS (Chairman),
British Athletics Federation,
PAUL TURTON (Chairman),
Squash Rackets Association,
TOM BARNES (Chairman),
Salmon and Trout Association,
ALAN SMITH (Secretary),
Cricket Council,
IAN FORSTER (Chairman),
Hockey Association,
LESLIE HOWE (President),
Amateur Swimming Association,
DUNCAN SMITH (Chairman),
English Basketball Association,
The Queen's Club, W14,
January 22.

Police mergers

From the Secretary General of the Law Society

Sir, Recent statements suggest that there could be a change in the number and composition of police authorities without a full period of consultation preceding legislation (report, January 12).

Changing the present balance enshrined in the Police Act 1964, which followed a royal commission report, has important constitutional implications. Local politicians contribute not only local knowledge and accountability but offer a valuable counterweight to the powers of ministers. Magistrates bring a different perspective but to allow ministers to appoint members of police authorities as removed could give too much power to government.

No one would argue that all is well with the management of the police service but what is needed is the time and good will to work out a new compact in which the public can have confidence.

Yours sincerely,
J. W. HAYES,
Secretary General,
The Law Society,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2,
January 19.

From the Chairman of Kent Police Authority

Sir, I fully endorse the opposition of the Association of Chief Police Officers to Home Office proposals for the merging of a number of police forces.

The erosion of local accountability by the removal of elected representatives from police authorities and replacement by national nominees would take us one step from a national police force. Is that what the public wants?

On the efficiency front, our own force in Kent has just undergone an independent review by the accountants, Price Waterhouse, and emerged with a glowing testimonial. Of course, one would expect this from a force led by a chief constable, Paul Condon, who is shortly to be the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

Two more points on the region versus county front: we need to consider carefully the effect this will have on police officer promotion prospects and morale.

That witty Kenish commentator, Bill Deedes, said quite correctly in a recent article: "A man may feel proud of his village, his football side, his county and, at certain times, his country. Stretch him further, and his loyalty rapidly dissolves."

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRUGEON,
Chairman, Kent Police Authority,
County Hall, Maidstone, Kent,
January 8.

Union plan

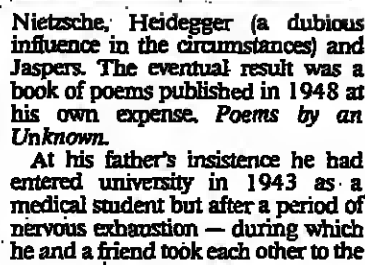
From Mr N. J. F. B. Samengo-Turner

Sir, The forthcoming Marriages column in your newspaper today announced the future fusion of Dingwall Main and Barthorp. I trust that this is not some Scargillian plot to save two collieries from imminent closure.

Yours faithfully,
N. SAMENGO-TURNER,
Coltsfoot Cottage,
Wickhambrook, Newmarket, Suffolk,
January 21.

Abe had several times been a

In 1940 he returned to Tokyo and enrolled at the Seijo High School. After recovering from tuberculosis and as he put it, "devouring Dostoevsky" in his convalescence, he began to search in contemporary Japanese literature for something to confirm his emotional opposition to his country's fascism. But he could not find it and so turned to



His best-known work is the novel *The Woman in the Dunes* (1962),

He is survived by his wife, Machiko, an artist, who illustrated some of his books, and by a daughter.

But he felt he was not yet ready to do so on graduating. He spent the years 1932-38

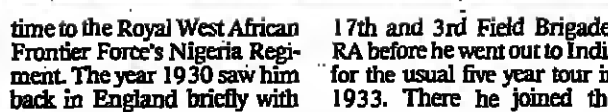
Roderick was not in the least disappointed at not being made an archdeacon or a dean. Nor was he involved in Church politics or national debate. He was happy to have become what he set out to be: the perfect parish priest.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret, and their two sons.

Before the end of his second year there, commercial galleries were already showing an interest in his work, and his first sight of paintings by Mondrian had a revelatory effect. Not that his own painting of that era look much like Mondrian's, but he was fascinated by the indeterminate space between representation and abstraction that Mondrian had explored in the 1900s, gradually dissolving a concrete subject into almost indecipherable shapes and colours. In so far as this

He lived and worked in Paris from 1947 to 1964, but always remained in close contact with the Danish art scene and was an enthusiastic host for Danish artists visiting France. On his return to Copenhagen he became a professor at the Academy, and worked successfully on decorative schemes for a number of important architectural projects, including Aarhus University.

The son of Frank Esau Lewis of Bristol, he was educated at Bristol Cathedral School and commissioned into the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1916. He served on the Western Front in the 9th Scottish Division, and won his MC in 1918 for "bringing his battery into action under heavy enemy barrages on three occasions only 500 yards behind the



Promoted brigadier at the end of 1944, Lewis became Commander Royal Artillery (CRA) successively of the 43rd (Wessex), 49th (West Riding), 53rd (Welsh) and 2nd Divisions. During the final phases of the Palestine mandate, he was Commander Corps Royal Artillery (CCRA) from March 1947 until the completion of

Of Artillery. In his retirement he lived in a moated farm house, "Stamps and Crows", near Colchester. He devoted much of his time to chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of Earl Haig's Memorial Homes, the Royal Eastern Counties Hospitals, the Eastern Counties Special Schools and the Essex St John's Ambulance, besides working for the Royal Artillery Association and its charities. He loved field sports and sailing, and at the age of 65 took part in the Fastnet Race in the Royal Artillery boat, *St Barbara*.

In 1930, he married Pamela Frank Menzies Pyne, who supported him wholeheartedly throughout his long life. They had two sons.

Latest wills

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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The RNLI remembers Mrs Joan Richardson.
Thank to Mrs Richardson's generous legacy of £25,000, we were able to equip a Nancy Class lifeboat with twin Canopy engines.
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Please include in all correspondence a signature of either one of the parties concerned or a parent, your address with daytime and home telephone numbers (if different).

The Rev Reginald Alexander Eddowes, of Croydon, Surrey, Bishop of London 1973-81, previously for 18 years Bishop of Chester, left estate valued at £59,040 net.

Mr Thomas Christopher Gresham Leweson Gower, of Oxford, Surrey, left estate valued at £4,355,583.

He left £10,000 in a settlement and other personal bequest, £1,000 each to the General Synod of the Church of England, the Royal Society, Down's Extra Care Society, Oxford, Dispersed Genetelites All Association and the Queensland Royal Benevolence Society, and the remainder of his estate, including two paintings by Sir John Everett Millais, to the National Trust and the Society for the Blind and The Works, to the Times.

Mrs Irene Maude Woodward, of Crumpton, Gloucestershire, left estate valued at £2,837,738 net.

She left £1,000 each to the British Red Cross Society, the National Society for the Blind and the General Synod of the Church of England, and some offers to a number of personal friends, £100,000 to the National Society for the Blind and the General Synod of the Church of England, and the residue upon trust, for them for life and for the children of the children.

Mrs Agnes Mary Spink, of East Budleigh, Devon, left estate valued at £1,230,139 net.

She left £135,000 for her home and the residue to the Salvation Army, and the residue to Edith Leavelly, of London.

Mrs Mary Edith Leavelly, of London, the widow, Leicestershire, left estate valued at £1,668,530 net.

She left £2,000 each to the National Society for the Blind and the RNIB Talking Book Service, £1,000

the YMCA, Leicester, £1,500 and 4/6ths of the residue to personal legacies, and 1/6th of the residue to be divided into two parts as to two-thirds to the Royal Leicestershire, Leicestershire and Rutland Institution for the Blind, the Leicestershire and Rutland Association for the Blind, the Leicestershire and Rutland County Mission for the Deaf, the British Red Cross Society, the Leicestershire and Rutland National Society for Cancer Relief, the Leicestershire and Rutland County Union, the Reformed Church, London WCL, and one share each to the Army and the Navy, the Police and the Police Dependents Trust.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Mr Brian James Akers, of Eynsford, Kent, £516,041.

Mrs Helen Allen, of London, £1,614,238.

Mrs Cynthia Winifred Dowdell, of Oadby, Leics, £606,241.

Dr Thomas Norman Gledhill, of Chipstead, Surrey, £553,122.

Mrs Esla Evelyn Griffiths, of East Cholderton, Hants, £713,556.

Mrs Dorothy Jennie Griffith, of Walsley, Merseyside, £1,777,742.

Mr Alfred Joseph, of London W3, £593,824.

Mr Harris Mercade, of Enfield, north London, £613,039.

Miss Annie Murray, of Richmond, North Yorks, £674,558.

Mrs Hester Edith Padmore, of Greenwich, Wares, £1,040,000.

Mrs Eva Thomas, of Liverpool, £521,684.

Mrs Ellen Francis Gode, of London SW1, £1,264,932.

ALIEN ROBBERS RUN AMOK.

ON THE January

THREE DEATHS; MANY INJURED.

An amazing series of outrages, singularly rare if not entirely without parallel in a civilised country, occurred on Saturday forenoon in the neighbourhood of Tottenham marshes on the north-eastern outskirts of London. Two Russian immigrants first of all attempted a highway robbery by the use of loaded revolvers, and in their efforts to escape fired at and shot dead a policeman and a boy, and also fired at and injured a number of police-constables and civilians, who pursued them in a long chase, marked by many exciting incidents, the whole story culminating in one of the desperadoes being shot dead by a policeman, and the other being gravely injured either by his own hand or by one of his pursuers.


The outrages were the work of men whose identity was yesterday thoroughly established as being members of the Russian revolutionary party, whose headquarters are known to be in London. It is not believed that the party as a party had anything to do with the affair; it seems probable, however, that the

Two armed "alien robbers" bag, hijacked a train, brought to book on Tottenham marshes, and two people were injured.

two members concerned money and resorted to it. They were prepared to be armed with revolvers, being armed with the most deadly type, and they had a hundred rounds of which were expended away and the subsequence about 2½ hours. One known to the foreign Metropolitan Police as having been shot through police-constable. The other about 25 years of age

DAY

1909



snatched a wages
and were finally
on marches. They
boys. Nearly 20
a long chase.

were in want of
cash means to get
the worst, each
of the newest and
trained that each
brigades, nearly all
attempt to get
sacks, which lasted
miscareans was
the branch of the
job. He is dead,
the head by a
is Paul Hefeld,
is now in the

hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the
head. Both these men came from the Baltic
port of Riga and have, it is believed, been
engaged in conveying revolutionary li-
terature, which is printed in the country, to
Russia.

The extraordinary story of the outrages
begins at the entrance to Messrs.
Schuurmann's rubber factory in Cheshnam
road, Tottenham. Here, probably more as a
blind than anything else, Hefeld had ob-
tained work. He only remained there for a
fortnight, but it was long enough for him to
get knowledge of the fact that it was the
custom of the manager to send a messenger
by motor-car to the London and South-
Western Bank at Hackney every Saturday
morning for a supply of cash—gold, silver,
and bronze—for the payment of the wages
of the employees. The car arrived back at the
doors of the factory at 9.30 and a clerk was in
the act of getting out with a large canvas bag
containing the cash when Jacob Hefeld,
Hefeld, who had been previously noticed
loitering about, pounced upon him and
snatched the bag. An alarm was immediately
raised and assistance came from within the
factory and from the Tottenham police-station,
which is immediately opposite the works. The
two men fled and were pursued . . .

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RACING 26

Australian jockeys for position among Britain's elite



ARTS 33-35

Enlivening rock: Bhangramuffin queen Sasha



BUSINESS 36-40

Anatole Kaletsky on a government that acted too late

INDEPENDENT
EDUCATION
SPECIAL
Pages 28-31

THE TIMES 2

MONDAY JANUARY 25 1993



The one that did not get away: Sheringham, who scored both Tottenham's goals against Norwich City at Carrow Road, delights in the deeds that yesterday helped his club through to the fifth round of the FA Cup

FA Cup draw is raw deal

THE surviving FA Cup "minnows" were dealt a rough hand in the draw for the fifth round yesterday. Of the eight teams from outside the Premier League left in the competition, only one was drawn at home — and even it would probably have preferred an away game.

Derby County's reward for the most convincing win of the fourth round was a match against Bolton Wanderers at the Baseball Ground. Such is Derby's wretched home form — they have won only three of 11 first division fixtures there this season — that Bolton will fancy their chances. They caused the shock of the competition to date by winning a third-round replay against Liverpool at Anfield, and yesterday brushed aside the challenge of Wolverhampton Wanderers at Molineux. The draw was hardly a suitable reward for Bruce Rioch and his team.

Manchester United are quoted at 7-1 by William Hill to complete the Premier League and FA Cup double, even though they will be involved in one of three all-Premier League matches, against Sheffield United at Bramhall Lane. The sides are also scheduled to meet in a league fixture at Old Trafford on February 6.

The other all-Premier ties feature Tottenham Hotspur at home to the winners of the replay between Aston Villa

Fifth round
Tottenham v Aston Villa or Wimbledon
Manchester City v Derby
Sheffield Wednesday v Southampton
Sheffield United v Manchester United
Derby County v Bolton Wanderers
Aston Villa or Leeds v Nottingham Forest or Middlesbrough
Ipswich v Swindon or Gillingham
(Matches to be played February 12 or 14)

FA Cup pedigree proves too much for Norwich

Shearingham powers Tottenham through

Norwich City 0
Tottenham Hotspur 2

By STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

SHOW Tottenham Hotspur a glimpse of the FA Cup and they are magically transformed. The same line-up which has been fumbling around in the bottom half of the Premier League yesterday became a side seemingly capable of extending its record number of triumphs in the competition.

Turning the fourth-round tie into a resplendent exhibition of the club's traditional qualities, they should have won by four or five goals and might have finished with seven or eight. Apart from the decisive brace from Sheringham, fired with the rapidity of a double-barrelled shotgun, Samways and Barnby each hit an upright.

None of the regular observers of Tottenham could remember when Durie, returning after an absence of five games, Sheringham and Anderton, the expensive youngster who has failed to realise a fraction of the potential valued at £1.7m, had made a greater impression

this season. Together, they formed part of an irresistible attacking force in the second half.

Yet the achievement of Tottenham, only the second visitors to win at Carrow Road this season, and the manner of it, should be set against the form of Norwich City. They are unrecognisable from the team which soared to the top of the Premier League and was once eight points clear.

They have since collapsed. Insecure at the back and impotent up front, they were without the two individuals who have been responsible for most of their productive thoughts and deeds. Crook, their midfield-playmaker, and Robins, their leading scorer, were both unavailable through injury.

Norwich appeared to have forgotten the admirable principles on which their success had been built. Instead of threading the ball imaginatively through midfield and out to the flanks, they tended to loft their limited ideas in the direction of Beckford and Sutton. The play was futile.

Only in the closing stages of the first half did they return to their old and commendable ways. Briefly, they threatened to



alter the balance of a tie which was staged in the usual strong and swifling breeze. Nevertheless, they failed to produce a single direct shot throughout the windswept afternoon.

They have scored only twice since December 5 and their loss of belief in front of goal was encapsulated in turn by Messon, Sutton and Beckford. During their temporary progressive period, all three of them were in a position to put Norwich ahead. Each was afflicted by a sudden attack of nerves.

Shearingham has not been the most assured of finishers either since moving from Nottingham Forest five months ago, but he took his opportunity with contrasting panache. Durie, whose concentration has reportedly been wandering particularly towards his Scottish homeland, played a significant part in both goals.

In his role on the left flank, he exchanged with Barnby, whose low cross was so precise that Sheringham merely rolled the ball in from a couple

Speculation increases as Gascoigne is left out

SPECULATION that Lazio might be considering selling Paul Gascoigne increased yesterday when the England midfielder player was left out of the side for the important Italian league match with Juventus. Gascoigne, who had been substituted at half-time in Lazio's previous two matches, had declared himself fit after recovering from a hip injury.

Dino Zoff, the Lazio coach, preferred Thomas Doll, the German international, to Gascoigne, who watched the

match with his injured England colleague, David Platt. The game was drawn 1-1.

Newspaper reports in the North East have claimed that Gascoigne was for sale and might return to his native Newcastle. Douglas Hall, the Newcastle United director, was reported to have said that the club's board had discussed a move for Gascoigne. "There are only three clubs in the country who could afford Gazza and we are one of them," he was quoted as saying.



DeFreitas: injury doubt for first Test in Calcutta

England approach Test in disarray

FROM PETER BALL
IN CUTTACK

THE England cricketers are approaching the first Test match against India, which starts on Friday in Calcutta, in some disarray. Phillip DeFreitas and Devon Malcolm were both unable to play in the match against the Indian Under-25 XI here yesterday as injuries and illness took their toll. To add to the confusion, England's travelling plans have again been disrupted.

The main problem confirms DeFreitas, who injured his groin in the second one-day international match at Chandigarh on Thursday, and aggravated it on Friday when he slipped in the shower. DeFreitas has a history of groin injuries, missing five

weeks last summer, and although he has not been finally ruled out, his chances seem slim at best.

Keith Fletcher, the team manager, said yesterday: "DeFreitas is less than 50-50 at the moment. You couldn't even risk him in a one-day match, let alone a Test."

The news of Malcolm is more encouraging. The Derbyshire fast bowler, who was in the team for the match, was ill enough on Saturday for Fletcher to try to have blood tests carried out. They were unavailable at the local hospital in Cuttack, but Malcolm had improved enough to volunteer to bowl yesterday afternoon, an offer that had to be declined.

He will bowl today, even if at less than full pace, and will need the practice after three

weeks' idleness. "He bowled very well in his one game so far," Fletcher said, "and he has bowled well in the nets, but that is not the same thing and he needs to get a bowl in a match, even though he might struggle a bit. He won't be 100 per cent on top of his game."

Some of the other players will feel a bit jaded by tomorrow morning. The flight they were expected to take from Cuttack to Calcutta after the game tonight has been cancelled, and they are facing an overnight train journey arriving in Calcutta at 5.30 on Tuesday morning.

"It is not ideal preparation," Fletcher said wryly. "It is a big country to try and get around by train, but we wanted the team to have a day off on Tuesday to rest so

we don't want to spend that day travelling."

Bob Bennett, the tour manager, investigated the possibility of chartering a plane, but decided it was impracticable at such short notice. "It has all been a bit up in the air," Bennett said. "But if I started to complain about it, it might affect the players."

Tasmania won by an innings for only the second time in the Sheffield Shield when they beat Queensland by an innings and five runs at the Gabba on Saturday.

Tasmania bowled out Queensland for 162 in their second innings, after dismissing Queensland for 168 in the first innings and scoring 335.

England report, page 22
Rain in Adelaide, page 22

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THE LOAN CORPORATION

Injuries and disrupted travel plans hamper tour party

Gooch and Hick give England timely lift

FROM PETER BALL
IN CUTBACK

THE England party may not be in the best of moods as injuries and travel arrangements hamper preparations for the first Test match in Calcutta later this week. But with the exception of the spin bowlers and Michael Atherton, the match against India Under-25 here has at least been useful.

Appreciating the sun on their backs, the English players have thrived in Cutback. With its palms at one end and pagoda looming over the sightseeing at the other, the ground has a more Asian feel than any other on the tour so far. The stadium is distinctly utilitarian, the concrete standing grey against the clear blue sky on the warmest days of the tour.

Saturday was dominated by Graham Gooch, who scored a century. Whether it will be counted as his 100th or 99th

remains to be seen but its quality was undeniable. Yesterday, Graeme Hick looked in the most fluent form until getting himself out.

He is in confident mood, treating the young Indian bowlers with the same disdain he shows county spinners at home, and went down the pitch to hit Babulude for successive straight slices.

Robin Smith was more restricted but had set himself to have a long bat and did so. Worryingly, the only player to have missed out was Atherton, who most needed the practice and must hope he gets a second chance today.

The pace bowlers who were fit had their moments. Paul Taylor getting enough movement to beat the bat more than once for little reward. Chris Lewis, who had been drafted in to replace the injured Philip DeFreitas, contributed hostile spells before and after tea.

In the first, he hit Khurasia painfully enough on the knee



Gooch: still waiting

to persuade him to retire for a time. The post-tea burst was even more rewarding as he trapped both Jadeja, the under-25 captain, and David Lewis, who had been drafted in to replace the injured Philip DeFreitas, contributed hostile spells before and after tea.

In the first, he hit Khurasia painfully enough on the knee

escaped a confident appeal for a bat-and-pad catch at short-leg first ball off Salisbury.

Thereafter, he showed Salisbury scant respect and Tufnell even less, hitting the slow left-arm for 19 in one over during a spell of six overs that cost 43 runs.

England may have the better spin attack but the Indian batsmen play it so well that, unless the pitch is going to turn square, picking only one spinner and four seam bowlers is increasingly looking like England's best policy for the Test match. That is if they can find four fit seam bowlers.

After his success for Leicestershire in the NatWest Trophy against Essex last summer, Jonathan Agnew, the BBC cricket correspondent, is already turning over his arm over in hope.

Mark Nicholas, the Hampshire captain, who is covering the tour as a journalist, was also noticed picking the seam of a practice ball at lunchtime.

The other talking point here is, understandably, whether Gooch — after his 102 on Saturday — has joined the select band of batsmen who have scored a century of centuries.

When England arrived in India, it was widely thought that their captain had scored 99 hundreds. But then doubts were cast on a century he scored in South Africa when it was banned from international sport because of its apartheid policy.

The International Cricket Council will rule on February 2 whether the century, made for an unofficial England side, counts as first-class.

"It's a bit of an anti-climax because it all still hangs in the balance," Gooch said. "If I had known for sure, I would feel a little more elated. On a personal basis, I would like to know where I stand."

Gooch may partly solve the issue on Friday when he is due to lead England in his 100th Test match. Another century in Calcutta will break no further argument over his right to a hundred hundreds.

Canterbury beat Otago by 14 runs in Dunedin on Saturday to win the Shell Cup — New Zealand's leading one-day competition — for the second successive year.

Canterbury scored 183 for eight in their 50 overs, after winning the toss, and restricted Otago to 169 for nine.



Lucky 13: Patricia Chauvet takes the right line for slalom victory yesterday

Chauvet melts Austrian hopes

FROM DAVID POWELL IN HALLS IM ENNSTAL, AUSTRIA

AUSTRIA'S hopes of a win on the last day of their only home fixture of the women's World Cup season yesterday melted as fast as the snow underfoot. Austria had five in the top 15 after the first run of the slalom, but victory went to the only Frenchwoman among the seeds for the second leg, Patricia Chauvet.

On a spring-like day, the piste was so thinly covered with white that, in parts, mud pushed through. No one was busier than the course repliers, who interrupted the competition at regular intervals to stop the track disintegrating.

The downhill on Saturday had been called off after skiing became intolerable. Slalom speeds are slower, so yesterday's race went ahead. On the first run, Vreni Schneider, of Switzerland, prepared the way for her third successive victory. Schneider, in her last race

before she defends her world title in Japan next month, was almost a second faster than her closest pursuers, Anita Wachter and Karin Buder, both Austrians.

Chauvet, 25, and seeking her first World Cup win, was fourth. But she sliced with such vigour on the second run that neither Buder nor Wachter could stay ahead of her. That left only Schneider to contest. And when Schneider's left ski slipped from under her, causing her to miss a gate, Chauvet was a surprised as anyone. "It is not possible," she said.

Schneider is acknowledged as the best slalom skier and, after her runaway first leg, she stood in front of an open goal. How could she have missed?

Chauvet had been too long in the dolomites to sympathise. A liver infection ruined last season and made her late into training for this. Her best

finish of the winter before yesterday was sixth.

But for her error, Schneider would have displaced Anne-Catherine Coberger, of New Zealand, from the top of the World Cup slalom standings.

Coberger was ninth, troubled by a back injury which could devalue further the world championship in this discipline, following the retirement of Peter Kronberger and Pirminia Wenzinger.

Thomas Stangassinger, of Austria, ended a long wait for victory when he relegated Alberto Tomba to second place in the men's World Cup slalom at Veysonnaz, Switzerland.

Tomba was later in trouble following an incident in a cable car, when he smashed a pane of glass after an argument with an attendant.

Results, page 25

Davies sees off Lunn in Thailand

Laura Davies survived a day-long tussle with Karen Lunn, of Australia, to win the Thailand Open at the second hole of a play-off over the Panya Resort Country Club course in Pattaya on Saturday (a Special Correspondent writes).

With a final round of 68, the joint lowest of the tournament, Davies, from Surrey, finished on 213, three under par, alongside Lunn, who completed her 69 by hitting a five-iron second shot to four feet for an eagle three at the last.

Others in the top 10 were: Lunn (68), Davies (68), and in the bottom 10: Lunn (71), Davies (71), Lunn (71), Davies (71), Lunn (71), Davies (71), Lunn (71), Davies (71), Lunn (71), Davies (71).

Tokyo record

Athletics: Steve Monaghan, of Australia, set a world best of 1hr 06sec in winning the Tokyo half-marathon. Vincent Rousseau, of Belgium, pulled away from Moses Tanui, of Kenya, and Steve Tamsall, of Britain, in the last kilometre to win the IAAF World Cross-country Challenge yesterday.

O'Sullivan out

Snooker: Ronnie O'Sullivan, enjoying one of the finest first seasons in the history of professional snooker, suffered an unexpected 5-0 defeat against Neal Foulds in the fourth round of the Rega Welsh Open, worth £140,000, at Newport yesterday.

Britons fourth

Boxing: The British four-man team missed out on a medal by 0-5sec after the final two runs in the European championships at St-Moritz yesterday.

Donce double

Cycling: Steve Preece, the national champion, completed the 'double' yesterday at Tordom when he won the final round of the National Trophy League to maintain his unbeaten record this season.

Drivers protest

Motor racing: Drivers protested yesterday at the dangerous behaviour of the public in the Monte Carlo rally, one day after an elderly spectator died following an accident.

Thomas closes in

Yachting: Alan Wynne Thomas, the sole British competitor in the Globe Challenge solo non-stop race, has moved up two places to eighth within the 11 strong fleet, despite the injuries that may force him to call in to Hobart, Tasmania, for medical attention.

Glues banned

Table tennis: In a statement yesterday, the English Table Tennis Association led the rest of Europe by condemning the use of all adhesives presently on the market for sticking rubbers to bats because of the health dangers of inhaling toxic fumes.

Brave Langer endures baptism of fire

FROM ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT
IN ADELAIDE

SCOREBOARD

THE man who observed, in an Australian newspaper on Saturday morning, that this Test series lacked for nothing other than a bit of "dog eat dog savagery" must now feel thoroughly sated.

Only 28 overs were bowled on the second day of the fourth Test here yesterday, but there was not one of them from which the eye could be averted, except to wince. The West Indies' pace bowlers are, indisputably, not the force of old, but they proved here that when circumstances demand, and conditions permit, they remain brutally uncompromising.

As curly Ambrose inspired these around him to bowl fiercely, though never lawlessly, the Australian physiotherapist operated a shuttle service to the middle, treating Justin Langer for a blow on the head, taking David Boon to hospital for x-rays to his arm and patching up Steve Waugh's much abused fingers.

Australia finished the day at

WEST INDIES: First Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: First Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Second Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Third Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Fourth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Fifth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Sixth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Seventh Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Eighth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Ninth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Tenth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Eleventh Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Twelfth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Thirteenth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Fourteenth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Fifteenth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Sixteenth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Seventeenth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Australia: Eighteenth Innings
D.L. Hays: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Barnsley's faith in Rammell justified

BY MARTIN SEARBY

10-10-68

Ninety minutes later, Deane dragged himself almost unwillingly off the

Simon Barnes looks
at the colourful
and changing cult of
football manager
and the man mostly
responsible for
breaking the mould

The point is that Dalglish has forced people to reassess some of these, not least

CREWE ALEXANDRA: D Greyhounds; R Annon, S Smith (sub: P Outfield), G Wilson, S Maccauley, A Hughes, J Harvey, G Whalley, P Clarkson (sub: S Evans), M Gardiner, R Edwards.

BLACKBURN ROVERS: R Mimms, O May, A Wright (sub: M Adkins), T Sherwood, C Hendry, J Moran, S Popley, G Cowans, R Wiegans, M Newell, J Wilcox.

Referee: A Wilson.



Tranmere are pitched out

BY KETH PINE

Ninety minutes later, Deane dragged himself almost unwillingly off the

While his rivals for the focal point of England's attack had been dropping like flies — Shearer, Hirst, Ferdinand and Adkins all injured, Wright in self-imposed exile — Deane had propelled himself to the front of the queue with successive hat-tricks against Burnley and Ipswich. Bookmakers had taken substantial bets on him becoming the first player for almost 50 years to

Deane's part in the goal, a minute into the second half, was almost predictable. Carr laid a hopeful ball forward

HARTLEPOOL UNITED: S Jones, R Cross, P Cross, P Gilchrist, J MacPhail, M Tall, L Johnstone, N Soufra, A Saville, B Honour, J Gallacher (sub: N Peveral),
Robbie, R Cooper.

BY LAN ROSS

It is when they attack that Tranmere are at their most irresistible. On Saturday, during the course of a fractured

"We badly needed a second goal but it just wouldn't

IPSWICH TOWN: C Baker, G Johnson, N Thompson, G Williams, J Work, D Urrighan, F Yallop, B Guenther (sub: P Whelan), S Whiston, J Dazzell, C Kivomya.
Referee: K Cooper.

WEEKEND RESULTS AND TABLES

[illegible]

Call 0839 555 562

[illegible]

FORECAST: Dividends will be good with ten score draws and four no-score draws. Telephone claims for 24 pts.

Dittman rides in hoping not to whip up a storm



Easing up: Dittman takes a breather between races at Randwick on Saturday

Flat out: Pittman drives his mount towards the finish line

"It is a fallacy that I hit horses hard," he says. "I swing the whip a lot, but I don't necessarily hit the horse all the time. My action might not be pretty but it seems to make them go. But if the rules are that you can't hit them more than so many times and not here or there, then those are the rules. I don't think I'll have any problems."

On a wet Saturday at Randwick, both sides of Dittman were on view.

Initially, Dittman will come to Britain in early May for just a month or two. He will be based at Manton. If he likes it — and there are doubts about how he will adapt to the relentless routine here — he will probably return for a full season in 1994. He has ridden for Sangster in Australia and would like nothing better than to emulate Moore, on the faraway turf of Epsom Downs. "Sangster will want to show him off to the British public," Stephen Brüssel of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, said. "Mick will just want to kick ass. Gentily, of course."

Waterloo enhance their growing status

BY DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

Shelford directs the play

BY BRYAN STILES

With quicker penetration in midfield — which the arrival of Paul Grayson from Waterloo should supply next season — Northampton would have rattled up 50 points. They have, however, found a gem of a scrum half in Dawson even if his performance did illicit the growl from Sheldorf: 'No scrum half should be caught in possession,' after several of his plays came unstuck.

Baldwin, the out-of-favour England B prop, snapped up two tries and drew praise from John Elliott, the England selector, for his scrummaging and enterprising play.

Treadworth are on the march

Leicester forwards put Nottingham to flight

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

RUGBY UNION

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

would come to an end in May three years after he had first pulled on a Saints' jersey.

Baldwin taught Newcastle a lesson in power play. They are among the favourites for promotion from the second division and their forward brimming with confidence were eager to test their strength against the big boys. They were crushed.

With quicker penetration in midfield — which the arrival of Fred Prayson from Waterloo should supply next season — Northampton would have rattled up 50 points. They have, however, found a gem of a scrum half in Dawson even if his performance had illicitly if the growl from Sheldorf: "No scrum half should be brought in possession," after several of his plays came unstuck.

Baldwin, the out-of-favour England B prop, snapped upon two tries and drew praise from John Elliott, the English selector, for his scrummaging and entertaining play.

SOURCES: Northampton: Three; Baldwin (prop), Prayson (hooker); Sheldorf (2) Conversion: Steele, Prayson, Baldwin, Elliott Goals: Steele, Prayson, Elliott, Goodrich, Prayson

NORTHAMPTON: I Hunter, N Boul, F Pickens, R MacKintosh, J Hume, G Dwyer, M Dawson, G Baldwin, J Olor, G Preece, W Sheldorf, C Goodrich, A Storer, W Sherrin

NEWCASTLE GOSPORT: I Chandler, T Johnson, S Brown, J Hoggins, J Whittall, J Perkins, S Douglas, P Harrison, W Whitell Olor, J Harrison (capt), A Hetherington, G Clark, A McKeown, J Gilbey, E Jobling-Lynch, A Arnold.

Jodami leaves food for thought

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

JODAMI'S stylish victory at Haydock Park on Saturday leaves as many questions unanswered as it answers about his Cheltenham Gold Cup prospects as it solved.

For students of the form book, the victory of "Crash," as he is known at home, in the Peter Marsh Chase sets a real puzzle.

The manner of Jodami's two-length success was certainly impressive. The eight-year-old travelled beautifully throughout the race, jumped safely and quickly saw off Sam For Free on the run-in as Martin Pipe's chaser again veered sharply to the left.

However, sceptics will be quick to point out that it would have been something of an upset if he had not won.

Jodami was 13lb better off with the runner-up compared to their running in the Edward House Chase two months ago when Run For Free won by three lengths. So why get too excited?

Christopher Mordaunt, the Jockey Club handicapper, was initially thinking along similar lines until he saw a replay of the race.

"I am rather changing my mind," he said yesterday. "I originally thought it was a workmanlike effort because of Run For Free's antics after the last."

"Looking at it again, Jodami was going extremely well throughout the race and I



Dramatic departure: Atdal unseats Norman Williamson in spectacular style at Kempton, but they were reunited to finish a distant second behind Travado

think Run For Free's antics may take away from what was more than a workmanlike effort."

Mordaunt intends raising Jodami by 10lb in the official ratings which will put him on a mark of 159, the same as Run For Free (raised 2lb) and only 8lb behind The Fellow.

Peter Beaumont, trainer of Jodami, reflected yesterday: "He did it easier than perhaps it looked. Mark didn't move until halfway up the run-in and he quickened well."

All of which seems to suggest you pay your money and takes your choice.

Mike Dillon of Ladbrokes was in no doubt as he elevated Jodami from 8-1 to 5-1 second favourite. "I was really impressed with him. Physically, he's a very good specimen for a chaser. He jumps perfectly and travels in his races like a champion."

In contrast, Corals trimmed Jodami by only a point to 7-1 and prefer Rushing Wild, who reappears at Sandown on February 6, as second favourite at 11-2.

One person unperturbed by the outcome and varying interpretations of Saturday's race was Francois Doumen, trainer of The Fellow. "He's absolutely superb. He's still on holiday and does a hack canter every day over a long distance just to keep him muscled up. He comes back into serious work on February

Kinane's decision imminent

By RICHARD EVANS

MICHAEL Kinane will decide tomorrow whether to accept the lucrative offer as Shaikh Mohammed's new retained jockey.

The eight-time Irish champion jockey, currently retained by Dermot Weld, returned to Hong Kong on Saturday after discussions with Anthony Stroud, the shaikh's racing manager.

Kinane talked over the offer and its implications with his wife, Catherine, yesterday. "You will know my decision on Tuesday," he said, diplomatically.

Stroud commented: "I am reasonably hopeful he will accept the job. He went back yesterday to talk it over with his family. There is a lot for him to weigh up."

Kinane has long been admired by the shaikh, and carried his famous maroon and white silks to victory on Belmez in the 1990 King George and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot following a success on Alydar in the Irish Oaks the previous year.

Nicholson lines up Leicester double

MICHAEL PHILLIPS

DAVID Nicholson, whose in-form stable landed a 17-1 treble at Warwick on Saturday, can continue the good work at Leicester today by completing a double with Little Nipper (2.30) and Fast Study (3.00).

Fast Study's long-term objective is the Grand Military Gold Cup at Sandown in March, but in the meantime he can win the Rabbit Handicap Chase for Robert Bellamy, his regular rider.

But failing at the third last fence at Bangor in December, Fast Study, who is my nap, would probably have won his last three races. Even so, he has won two of his last three following a narrow defeat on his seasonal debut at Worcester.

Last time out, Fast Study won a novice's chase at Newton Abbot by 15 lengths when the going was as testing as it will be today. Before falling in that race at Bangor, he had beaten Mr Setaside by two lengths at level weights over today's course and distance in November. Now he will be meeting Mr Setaside, who has won both his subsequent starts, on 4lb better terms.

Mr Setaside excelled when beating Pamber Priory over today's course and distance 13 days ago, especially as he was carrying 11lb more than his official handicap rating, but I will rely on the evidence of the form book.

Chapter of incidents at Devon

POINT-TO-POINT BY BRIAN BEEL

A DRAMATIC incident ended, without injury either to riders or horses - except the unfortunate Royal Dutchy - in the second division of the maiden race at the Mid Devon point-to-point on Saturday.

The former novice hurdler, making his debut between the flags, had a heart attack a stride away from the seventh fence. In the following melee, five horses in close attendance, all came to grief.

Only three of the 17 starters completed, but nevertheless, there was a thrilling finish with Nick Mitchell on Palanda just holding off the Candy Thomas-ridden Weapon on Exhibition by half a length.

Rosemary Vickery lay unconscious for some time when Khattaf, the 5-4 on favourite, fell at the sixth fence in the ladies' open. She was taken to the Royal Devon and Exeter hospital but, happily, was discharged yesterday.

In the race, Heather McCauley tried to make all on Precious Link but was caught three fences out by Sherrilyn King on the 20-1 outsider Little Duffy. Pip Nash, having her first race since her Nottingham fall last March, came eighth of nine finishers on Celtic Renmore.

Nash later pulled up in the third division of the maiden in which former champion rider, Philip Schofield, who had earlier won the hunt race on Cordelia, sustained a broken ankle when Rough Turf fell. The race was won by Jurastan (Sue Sadler), heavily backed down to 5-1.

Robert Ainer had a day of mixed fortune. He fell at the first fence in the open race on the odds-on Elver Season and, in division one of the maiden, parted company from Roving Report at the same fence on the second circuit.

However, in between he won his third race of the season when Marnworth defied a 7lb penalty in a division of the restricted.

Ewan Nicholson will be well pleased with his end-of-season Doncaster sale purchase, Sneakypeter. The former Kim Bailey-trained chaser, now with Lucy Wadham, won the open at the Suffolk, staying on well after shaking off the challenge of Namos.

Chelsea Man made a promising debut, winning the ladies' open for Fiona Needham.

MANDARIN	THUNDERER
1.30 Victorian Venture.	1.30 As Du Trefle.
2.00 Barry Owen.	2.00 Bayduley.
2.30 Little Nipper.	2.30 Celtic Chief.
3.00 Fast Study (nap).	3.00 Mr Setaside.
3.30 Brave Buccaneer.	3.30 Brave Buccaneer.
4.00 Jaffreyker.	4.00 CHICELL'S HURST (nap).

RICHARD EVANS: 3.00 Big Ben Dun. 3.30 Brave Buccaneer.

Private Handicapper's top ratings: 3.30 BRAVE BUCCANEER.

GOING: SOFT (CHASE COURSE); HEAVY (HURDLES) SIS

1.30 CROXTON PARK NOVICES HURDLE (€1,400; 2m) (11 runners)
1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
8. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
9. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
10. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
11. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-11's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

2.00 BROOK CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (€1,810; 2m) (10 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
8. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
9. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
10. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 5-2's Barry Owen, 3-1's As Du Trefle, 4-1's As Du Trefle, 6-1's As Du Trefle, 10-1's As Du Trefle.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

2.30 DICK CHRISTIAN NOVICES CHASE (€2,447; 2m 4f 110yds) (11 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
8. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
9. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
10. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
11. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 2-1's Little Nipper, 3-1's As Du Trefle, 4-1's As Du Trefle, 6-1's As Du Trefle, 10-1's As Du Trefle.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

3.00 RABBIT HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m) (13 runners)
1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
8. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
9. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
10. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
11. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
12. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
13. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

3.30 STONEHURST NOVICES HURDLE (€1,400; 3m) (12 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
8. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
9. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
10. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
11. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
12. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

4.00 DANIEL LAMBERT HURDLE (€2,075; 2m 4f 110yds) (7 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

4.30 DANIEL LAMBERT HURDLE (€2,075; 2m 4f 110yds) (7 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

4.30 DANIEL LAMBERT HURDLE (€2,075; 2m 4f 110yds) (7 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

4.30 DANIEL LAMBERT HURDLE (€2,075; 2m 4f 110yds) (7 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

1.40 ADVENTURE NOVICES CHASE (€2,285; 2m) (4 runners)
1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

2.10 WORTH WOOD CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (€1,733; 2m 110yds) (9 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
8. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
9. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

2.50 JUPITER HANDICAP (3-Y-O; €2,405; 1m) (7 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

BETTING: 3-1's Lay, 7-2's Value, 10-4's As Du Trefle, 6-1's Book of Runes, 10-1's Phlegma, 12-1's others.

1992: BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

FORM FOCUS

BOOK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91

3.20 SATURN CLIMBING STAKES (€2,348; 2m) (11 runners)

1. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
2. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
3. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
4. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
5. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
6. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
7. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
8. 2294. BUCK OF RUNES 15 (5) D Jones & Edwards 6-11-5. W. Mitchell 91
9. 2294. B

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

● MORE
EDUCATION ON
PAGES 30 AND 31

Russia steps down the private road

The classrooms are bare, the floors chipped, the windows are unglazed and the glass in some of them cracked. The paint on the walls is peeling. But the priest gives his theology lesson, nobody seems to mind. This, nor to pay attention to the obscene graffiti in English scrawled on the wall.

This is a new religious private school, one of more than a hundred "non-state" schools in Moscow. That is still a tiny number compared with the 1,300 state schools in the city. But since they became legal in August 1992, non-state schools are mushrooming all over Russia — with the financial help and encouragement of the state.

Both the state and the

Bare windows and peeling paint have failed to dent the spirit of Moscow's burgeoning non-state schools

parents, in their total rejection of the old system, seem prepared to overlook what are sometimes dangerous classroom conditions. In spite of its shoddy appearance this private school has some definite advantages for parents: its classes are small and, as it pays double the state rate, it has no difficulty getting teachers. It has excellent sports facilities and its own coach.

Its timetable includes subjects that would not be found in an ordinary state school: religious education, Latin, philosophy and computer work. The school also tops up the basic state food allowance to

provide a decent meal for the pupils.

Vera Shelkina is the director of a private commercial college in the centre of Moscow. There are a lot of English teachers (of whom there is a dire shortage in the state system) and lots of computer studies.

Her teachers receive 200-300 roubles an hour, as opposed to 20-30 roubles in a state school. Her fees are high, but many of her pupils have parents who work for one of the sponsors: banks and insurance firms. Nevertheless, like the church school, she also gets money from the state.

All non-state schools need sponsors to top up the money they get from the education department to provide the additional services. They are reluctant to admit that they are in any way exclusive but say that because they have sponsors they need only take a purely "symbolic" amount from parents, thus avoiding the charge of elitism.

The creation of these non-state schools is obviously an expression not only of entrepreneurial ingenuity but also of dissatisfaction with the state system, which is itself diversifying and privatising certain "extras".

The strange thing is that these private schools could not exist without the help of the state. The state pays the same allowance per pupil to private schools that it pays to state schools. It finds them premises, sometimes rent-free, shores them up when their sponsors go bankrupt or let them down, and even helps pay for their textbooks.

The prevailing market philosophy, quoted time and time again, is that if people do not have to pay they think it is not worth having. The ideology for a two-tier educational system is already in place. It remains to be seen whether the material base is there as well, and what will happen to free state education in Russia.

PIETA MONKS



Spreading the word: poor conditions seem to matter less than decent teaching

Broadening their horizons

In all the vogue phrases and acronyms, says Mark Pyper, the point of education can be lost

What should we be asking of our education in 1993? The question may appear trite, but is surely not without significance for, whatever the benefits or otherwise of the past turbulent decade, education has at last achieved recognition as one of the most powerful influences in community and national life. Schooling has moved from an "any other business" item on social and political agendas to the point where we rouse ourselves at the mention of the topic. Few would dispute that this is right and proper.

However, while fresh institutional and ideological saplings shoot up apace — with the proliferation of educational acronyms now reaching encyclopaedic proportions — it may be prudent to examine some specific fundamentals and to appreciate the broader picture. I have a few suggestions which may sharpen the focus and stiffen the resolve of those responsible.

First, I wish we could stop "opting out". Of course we should applaud the trend towards increasing independence; but my real contention is that the term "opting out" represents a potentially harmful irony. At this time we should be encouraging our young people as never before to eschew a minimalist, defeatist approach to education and to life, committing themselves instead to positiveness in thought and action. "Opting out" is heavy with overtones of by-passing conviction and side-stepping endeavour.

A more assertive phrase is clearly called for. Should "turning around" appear to lack decisiveness and "setting forth" conjure up visions of a journey into the unknown, may I suggest, with the benefit of several literary allusions, including kindly lights and the good Macduff, the notion of "leading on"?

Second, let us wave a cheery goodbye to League Tables (please note capital initial letters to reflect the grossly inflated status of these tables but misreading documents). And have already — but thus far to limited avail — pointed to the shortcomings of comparative lists: the inevitable lack of information on intelligence levels and social backgrounds; the tendency in some schools for doubtful candidates to be discouraged from sitting the exams; the use of artificially high criteria in devising tables, basing them, for example, at A level or A and B grades alone; and the deceptive narrowness of banding, whereby the distinction between, say, 73rd and 173rd place in a list of 200 top schools (all of which are excellent) is minuscule.

"Ah," I hear the protagonists claim, "something is better than nothing and we can always crunch and mine the figures ad infinitum." Or is it that the statistics on academic performance — or at-



Not "opting out" but "leading on": children tackle the assault course at the annual Gordonstoun Prep School Challenge

dance, or conduct, for that matter — like your steak and kidney pie or your rut roast, are equally unpalatable in their raw state?

But all this is barely relevant — and possibly dangerous — window dressing, implying that the league tables may have some intrinsic merit. Further critical questioning shifts the argument to the no less spurious realms of the "value added" factor. The term itself, soggy with the ethic of commercialism, invites us blinking and grasping down a cul de sac of indefinables and incomparables.

The one certainty about league tables is that they militate towards a stereotyped sameness, with schools employing battery methods to lay pale, insipid eggs in gloriously prepared baskets of uniform design. And all this paradoxically at a time when the government's latest white paper on education is called "Choice and Diversity".

The real heart of the matter, as

far removed from soulless statistics as you could possibly travel, but vital as the lifeline and lifeblood of the salvation and good health of our planet, is the responsibility of us all to foster and develop those basic essentials known as human values. These are not examinable or easily definable items which can be "added" to other factors as an afterthought. They are, however, hallmarks of independent schools and central to the procession of education and upbringing.

Our children will want to do well and of course we share with them their aspirations to achieve success but, to an equal and perhaps greater extent, we should want them to do good also. The two are not incompatible. Boys and girls must become honest, caring, decent people — whole people — knowledgeable certainly, but wise too. They must gain an awareness

of the differences between right and wrong, and be willing to make sacrifices to serve others.

If such an objective is to be achieved in a tough world it will be through challenge, commitment, courage, self-discipline and an understanding that parents and educators will support young people but that the world does not owe them a living. This need not entail a puritanical philosophy but it does involve the development of a moral code as a foundation for bettering themselves and the world in which they live.

I find myself wholeheartedly in agreement with the authors of a national curriculum document published by the Department of Education and Science in 1989, called "From Policy to Practice". In it the aims of education are defined as "promoting the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society, and preparing such

pupils for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of adult life". Hear, hear — and in that order, too.

Finally, and implicit in these thoughts, is the belief that education should combat the rampant, uncompromising materialism of contemporary society. There is a personal aspect here. I do not believe that this can be achieved with humanism alone, for "do as you would be done by" can all too easily descend into subjective hedonism. Let us rather, through teaching and example, encourage our young people to look beyond the secular and the temporal to the spiritual dimension of their lives.

Let us hope that 1993 will be a year when educators lead those in their charge enthusiastically and successfully in their quest for truth, and may they find it in the God of peace and love.

The author is headmaster of Gordonstoun School.

The hardest choice of all

Picking the right school is vital — but where should a concerned parent start?

Hard-pressed parents continue to find up to £11,000 a year to have their children educated in independent schools rather than entrust them to the beleaguered state system. While the number of full-time boarders continues to fall, there is little sign of a decline in the number of children enrolling in private day schools.

Parents are clearly impressed by the academic results, the small class sizes, and the splendid facilities of the mainstream independent schools — ranging from a fully equipped theatre at James Allen's Girls' School in south London to Gordonstoun's ocean-going keel.

Three out of four children at independent schools leave with five or more GCSEs and more than half obtain two or more A levels. Independent schools educate about 7 per cent of the nation's children but provide more than a quarter of university students. With one or two exceptions, such as Eton with nearly 1,300 pupils, independent schools are not large. The average size of a senior school for 11 to 18-year-olds is about 450. A Mori poll of 1,135 families for the Independent Schools Information Service (ISIS) showed that the main reasons parents chose independent schools for their children were a high standard of education, good discipline and small classes.

The average class size in a state school for pupils up to 16 is about 30. In many preparatory schools the numbers are between about 15 and 20 pupils, while most senior schools have no more than 20 in a class. There are almost 2,500 independent schools in Britain, 1,400 of them subscribing to ISIS, providing education from two to 19 in single-sex and co-educational schools of every conceivable type. There are specialist music and choir schools, as well as the highly academic and sporting schools.

When choosing a school, parents should check whether the school is a member of an association that subscribes to the Independent Schools Joint Council (ISJC), which operates its own inspection system to maintain standards. The council, formed in 1974, consists of representatives of the larger associations of independent schools and is the main body that negotiates with the government.

The heads of the leading traditional boys' public schools, many of which are now fully co-educational or admit girls into the sixth form, are all members of the Headmasters' Conference (HMC), which also represents the large day schools, many of which were old direct-grant grammar schools. The leading girls' schools are members of the Girls' Schools Association (GSA). The other main associations are the Governing Bodies Association (GBA), the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools (IAPS), the Independent Schools Association Incorporated (ISAI), the Society of Headmasters and Headmistresses of Independent Schools (SHMIS) and the Independent Schools Bursars' Association (ISBA).

In choosing a school, parents should first make the fundamental choices — whether they want a boarding or a day school, or a particular religious denomination — and then send for the prospectuses of a number of schools to see what is specially offered by each.

From the prospectuses parents can then compile a shortlist of, say, three schools and visit each of them with their child, arranging interviews with the head. One of the many truisms in education is that where there is a good head there is a good school. Has the head been at the school a long time, or is he nearing retirement? Is there evidence of a rapid turnover in staff?

As well as giving a general impression of the school buildings and its facilities, a school visit enables parents to observe the children's behaviour, which can say a lot about a school. Are they friendly, happy and confident?

If the school is a boarding school, parents should visit the studies and dormitories, preferably in term time, as there is nothing quite so bleak as an empty, undecorated dormitory or study. Parents should also ask what arrangements are made for their children if they are taken ill and what are the weekend arrangements.

Parents should always be made to feel welcome when visiting a school. After all, they are going to be charged about £3,000 a year for a day school and up to £11,000 for full-time boarding. So parents should not be frightened to ask questions. The choice of school is one of the most important decisions they will have to make.

● The Times is again one of the sponsors of the independent education fair, which takes place on October 8-10 at the Business Design Centre, Islington, north London. Contact Tricia Neill on 071 782 6872 for details.

DAVID TYTLER

Why boarding schools should always be caring schools

Legislation at first dreaded by some schools has provided the chance to create a new pastoral care structure

WHEN boarding schools faced their first inspections under the Children Act, many expected to be given a tough time by unsympathetic staff from local authority social services departments. The opportunity to act on prejudices about private education would surely prove hard to resist.

Now that the first reports have appeared, most of the mainstream schools are left wondering what all the fuss was about. Inspectors appear to have been pleasantly surprised by the standard of facilities and the atmosphere they found.

At Bedford School, for example,

there are few complaints about their report, although the provisions of the act require costly building work to reduce the size of some dormitories. The school will have to spend up to £90,000 to cut its dormitories down to a maximum of six boys — a change which the boys themselves do not seem to want.

Cost apart, however, Bedford has found the exercise valuable. Philip Evans, the headmaster, used the act as the impetus for a complete overhaul of the school's pastoral system. The result has been the evolution of a comprehensive network of support and counselling

that would put many independent schools to shame.

"I do think that public schools generally have been failing to provide pastoral care," Dr Evans says. "Academic resourcing comes first. Yet boarders spend more time at school than at home throughout their most formative years, so some structure of support is absolutely essential."

Bedford's new arrangements feature a qualified counsellor two days

a week, a formal complaints system, and tutors, as well as housemasters, with boys in their care throughout their time at the school. There are regular staff training days on pastoral care and a particular focus on bullying.

Consultations with the counsellor are strictly confidential. He reports to Dr Evans only on the topics raised by boys. There has been no great flood of requests for advice, but the stigma attached to a

visit to the counsellor is gradually disappearing.

Ironically, two-thirds of the appointments have been with day boys. Like the boarders, their main concern has turned out to be family relationships, rather than anything that is going on at school.

Less serious problems can be talked out either with housemasters or tutors. With houses of about 100 day boys and boarders, staff get to know their charges well, but a tutor

for every ten boys provides a safeguard against personality clashes, as well as adding continuity to the system.

When all else fails, formal complaints can be laid against fellow pupils or staff. They are registered and are guaranteed a serious hearing. Staff training days have addressed child abuse and bullying and a half-day workshop is planned.

The whole edifice will no doubt be considered unnecessarily bureaucratic and overblown by some in the independent sector. But Dr Evans is unrepentant. "The idea that this kind of approach is soft is a

uniquely British one. We are giving boys a supportive system as one way of relieving any concerns they might have."

Bedford's positive approach left the school with little to fear from the Children Act. But Dr Evans still has sympathy for the prep schools with fewer than 50 boarders, which are classified as children's homes and have to bear the costs of inspection. Ministers have accepted the case for amendment, but for the moment the schools are left to pick up the bill in an increasingly difficult market.

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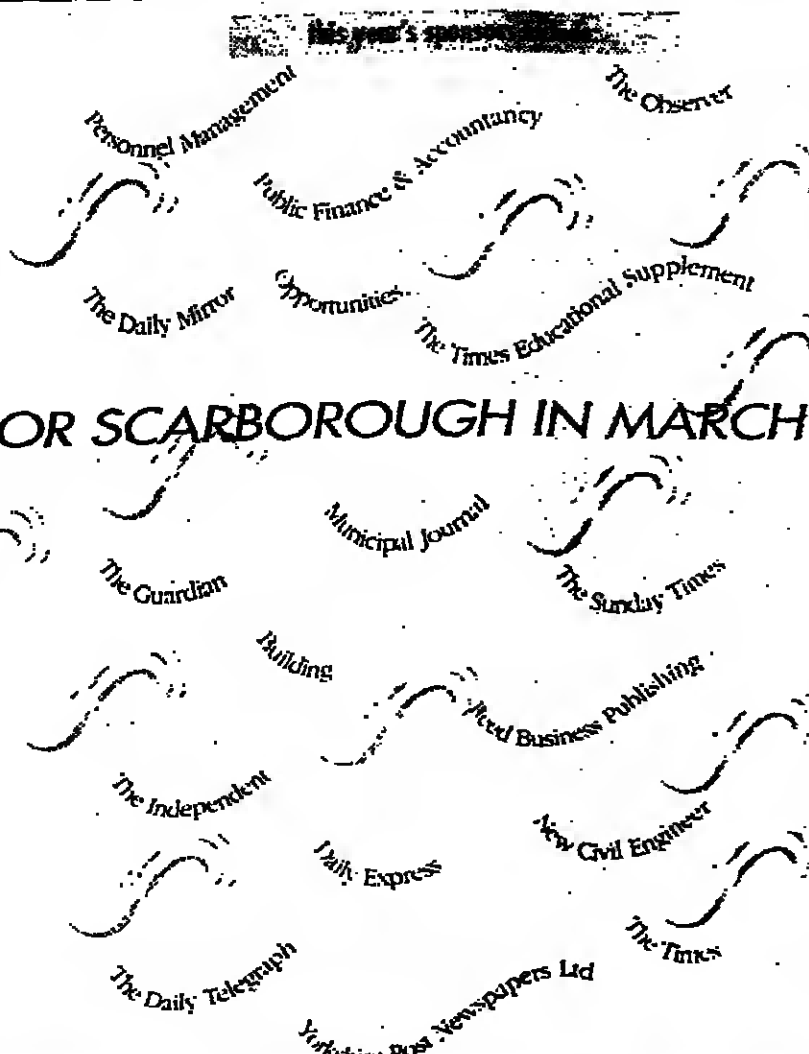
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Just as Britain is getting back to basics, primary teachers in France are told to move away from traditional methods



Delivering the goods in the classroom: however much we may tinker with the curriculum, "there are no instant fixes in education, just the re-cycling of wheels"

Better to learn than to test

Earlier this month John Patten, the education secretary, was interviewed on the *Jimmy Young Show*, where, with unconscious irony he said that no other nation had a national curriculum like ours. He might have gone on to say that no one else had attempted several major revisions in fewer than five years. Widespread fears that the national curriculum might become tablets of stone have proved to be without foundation.

Parents and governors as well as long-suffering teachers could be excused for feeling that they receive a new national curriculum every time the postman calls. Last week's pronouncements by Mr Patten must be set, above all, against the cost in terms of yet more uncertainty and change.

One way in which our national curriculum is unique is in the amount of detailed prescription which it contains. When it was introduced there was surprisingly little opposition to the content, and since then no one has found it easy to identify what could have been left out.

There is a perfectly respectable argument that it is better to start with too much and to trim back. Undoubtedly, when enshrined in

all those now familiar ring binders, the curriculum looks and feels formidable. With hindsight, it is easy to see that this was bound to happen when the orders for each subject were drawn up by committees of subject enthusiasts; such groups are never knowingly under-sold. Their backgrounds were mostly in secondary education and the consequent rigidity of subject divisions has posed problems for primary schools.

Clearly there will be benefits from judicious trimming back, particularly since this is not to be achieved by cutting back on the number of subjects. A narrow, basic curriculum is an arid one and impoverishes the educational experience. When Kenneth Baker introduced the national curriculum as education secretary, he had a vision of "a broad and balanced curriculum that would stretch children and expose them to the excitement of technology, an understanding of the past, a real knowledge of the rest of the world and another language; as well as to art, sport and music". This was ambitious but justifiable. Only in England does there seem at times to be a compulsion to choose between breadth and basics. Other countries succeed at both.

Equally welcome is the proposal to have a five-year rolling programme of subject reviews. It has to be said that until now the tendency has been to rush changes through.

Many teachers say quite openly that even though the present curriculum is burdensome, it might have been better to see it through and only then to go on to measure and consider revision. Parents as well as teachers feel that the pressures on primary schools come as much from over-complicated time-consuming testing as from the national curriculum.

Other proposals relate to teaching methods. While there is nothing inherently bad about what is suggested — more emphasis on whole-class teaching, on specialist teaching and on setting by ability — what is depressing is that these are presented as solutions when, like all other teaching methods, they are simply things with strengths and weaknesses they have been tried before. Oddly enough, setting and grouping are variations on the same theme. It would be better if instead of twiddling the hands of the clock backwards and forwards we got down to a serious debate

with a view to replacing simplistic labels with an informed consensus.

My conclusion based on visiting many primary schools is that teachers for the most part use the methods which are best suited to their school and their pupils. A perceptible change in recent years has been that they have become more conscious of their professional duty to do this against a background of careful organisation and planning and better explanations of what they are about to parents.

A great strength of the 1988 Education Act which set up the national curriculum was that it did not give power to ministers to tell teachers how to teach. We should be wary of the consequences of the education secretary and the National Curriculum Council edging into this field. It must be a matter of concern when they imply that their preferences have nothing but advantages, when this is hardly the case.

Setting can lead to the pigeon-holing of children at far too tender an age and teaching by subject specialists can obscure the whole picture which primary pupils derive from contact with their "own" teacher. There are at least as strong arguments for primary methods in

the first two years of secondary schools, as for period-bells and timetables for nine and ten-year-olds. The national curriculum gives a real opportunity to look again at the middle years which span the primary/secondary divide.

Primary heads must have heard with a wry smile that the role of the headteacher as curriculum manager is to be reviewed. It is small wonder that this has dropped down their agenda as they wrestle with a plethora of other initiatives, added responsibilities and shrinking budgets.

Perhaps what we should take from all this is that we need to celebrate the solid progress which the national curriculum is bringing about and appreciate that change has its price. Primary schools need stability. Parents, governors and teachers need to be convinced that change is not for its own sake or to follow a fashion. Some things never change in education — there are no holy grails, no instant fixes, just the re-cycling of wheels.

DUNCAN GRAHAM

The author, a former chairman of the National Curriculum Council, is an education consultant and visiting professor at Manchester and Exeter universities.

Subtle change of heart

The British model for high performance primary education has been the highly traditional French system, where the controversial teaching methods blamed for the British malaise were never allowed to take root. *Sean Mac Carthaigh reports from Paris.*

Her Majesty's Inspectorate reported a year ago that teaching whole classes basic numeracy and literacy, and following up with regular tests, was proving successful in France. High standards were being achieved with fewer resources and class sizes similar to those in England.

Four inspectors visited a representative sample of 12 primary schools in and around Orleans, in central France, to compile the report. Pupils' behaviour in all the French schools was good, and the standard of handwriting better than in England. Mathematics standards among 11-year-olds, particularly those in the middle range of ability, were often better.

Kenneth Clarke, who was then the education secretary, had just ordered an enquiry into teaching in primary schools. He said:

"While no educational system is perfect, it is important for us to look at where the French are succeeding and see if we can learn from them."

In France itself, however, the issue is not so clear-cut. For years, whenever anyone suggested that the country should adopt a less rigid and traditional educational style, the response was Ross Perot-like in its simplicity: why fix it if it isn't broken? But as Britain clambers back towards the three Rs, the French have come to realise that not all children learn at the same speed or in the same way.

By 1988, the surveys showed that one in ten French adults had problems writing, and that 6 per cent could not read and understand a simple text. The defence ministry admitted recently that 30,000 of its annual post-school batch of 420,000 conscripts were illiterate. At least 7 per cent are falling through the net.

At just two years old, the French toddler starts at the *école maternelle*. From then until five,

the child assimilates his or her *apprentissages premiers*, followed by the first year of the next cycle, called *apprentissages fondamentaux*. By this stage, the pupil is expected to be able to read, and goes on to the next school, the *élémentaire*.

From six until 11, almost all French children until now underwent the same experience. They took their place each morning in a long row of cast-iron and wooden desks, and the teachers came in to talk at them in 45-minute bursts. Activity consisted of a maximum of six children per lesson being called to the blackboard to assist the lecture by example.

Alain Pons, the headmaster of a primary school in Paris's well-to-do 5th *arrondissement*, insists that the major force maintaining the traditional system is parents, not teachers. "They like to think of their children receiving the same education that they had," he says.

Last year, primary schoolteachers across France received new instructions from the education ministry. "Traditional pedagogy, centred on content, must more resolutely put the

traditional system in its place, not teachers. "They like to think of their children receiving the same education that they had," he says. Last year, primary schoolteachers across France received new instructions from the education ministry. "Traditional pedagogy, centred on content, must more resolutely put the

pupil at the heart of the education system, and allow for a more individual adaptation. Teachers should take more account of the rhythm of the child, while maintaining the curriculum," it said.

M Pons is delighted with the initiative. "Children in France are under pressure from their parents, and also from the society we live in. I believe that schools need to be more welcoming, more pleasant, less rigid."

But he points out that changes in the French education system take place very slowly. Only in the past couple of years, for example, have reforms allowing the teaching of foreign languages and computer skills actually filtered down to the average primary school.

Other teachers believe that apart from changes in style and curriculum, the amount of time that young children spend in school should be reduced. At present, pupils start school at 8.30am and continue until 4.30pm. Wednesday or Saturday is a half-day. *Additional reporting by Susan Bell.*

Inspecting the inspector

The head of the schools standards office answers one of his critics

Subscribing, as I tentatively do, to the theory that all publicity is good publicity I am grateful to Dr Sheila Lawlor for her article in last week's education page on the work of my new department, the Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted), and on the new schools inspection system.

That she has reservations about the way Ofsted is tackling its task is neither surprising nor worrying. But she chooses to ignore the legislative basis for all our work.

I share her obvious belief that a rigorous, objective and regular inspection system is vital to the raising of standards in English schools. That is why I was delighted to accept the post of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector.

It is also why I think that the enormous amount of effort and expertise which HMI and other staff in Ofsted have put in over recent months in recruiting and training the new inspectors, drawing up a framework for inspection and developing arrangements for tendering and contracting, is taking us in the right direction — the direction in which Dr Lawlor rightly says the Schools Act was aiming.

The extraordinary response to the recruitment campaign last summer has resulted in well over 13,000 applications from would-be inspectors. Many of these are "new blood" — to use Dr Lawlor's phrase — who will bring a fresh perspective. I welcome that. But I am also delighted to have experienced inspectors taking our training programmes and seeking selection. If we are to recruit enough inspectors not only to inspect 6,000 schools a year but also to compete for the work, we will need all the experienced hands we can get.

In any analysis of the new inspection system it is necessary first to consider the purposes for which schools are inspected and then judge the system on its fitness for those purposes.



The parents' charter, which reflects other aspects of government policy for education, promises to provide regular inspection reports so that parents may make informed choices about the schools their children go to. Those choices need to be based on independent judgments of a school's quality and standards. This will require a greatly increased rate of inspection than has been possible in the past.

Ofsted is committed to ensuring that the independent inspectors' judgments are secure in that they are based on proper, first-hand evidence that they are reliable; and that they accurately reflect the aims of the school and the standards achieved. To guard against the possible idiosyncracies of individual inspectors, we require the main conclusions to reflect the views of the whole inspection team. Of course, this means that human judgments will play a large part in an inspection

report. That is because Ofsted has not found a set of purely numerical indicators which reflect all the standards we wish to assess let alone those aspects of quality and efficiency which we are also charged to inspect.

Where there are numerical indicators — such as academic results — we use them. Indeed, they form the basis of the initial specification on each school which inspectors will have before they visit the school. They form an important part of judgments we make on standards, and through the evidence gathered by inspection it will be possible to extend the scope and accuracy of these indicators. But such indicators cannot replace direct observation.

Schools are not monoliths. They are not uniformly good or bad. They may have strengths in some subjects but not in others or provide better

for some pupils than others. The parents' charter wisely requires inspectors' reports to set out each school's various strengths and weaknesses.

The governors are required to inform parents of any problems and the school will have a duty to act on the report. It is my duty, therefore, as Her Majesty's Chief Inspector, to provide reports which clearly indicate where quality, standards and efficiency need to be improved, not to prescribe the action to be taken. That is a matter for governors.

If the reports are to provide a sound basis for planning improvements, they need to include sufficient detail to be useful to the schools in doing so. Borrowing one of Dr Lawlor's analogies, the diagnosis must be based on a careful consideration of all the symptoms.

I am in no doubt, then, that the purpose of inspection is to identify strengths and weaknesses in schools. Ofsted plans to achieve these aims by establishing self-explanatory criteria.

Dr Lawlor criticises both the inspection model and the framework. The former was chosen and the latter endorsed by the government because of their fitness. The present form of the framework results from large-scale consultation last summer, when it was welcomed as a valuable aid to high quality inspections.

Despite criticisms of bias towards "progressive" methods, the framework leads to judgment by outcomes rather than preferred methods. It also embraces, as it must, inspection of aspects which are laid down by law and government policy: a school's compliance with legal requirements such as health and safety, equal access to education for boys and girls and children of all ethnic groups.

To be criticised for including issues such as this is a little hard.

STEWART SUTHERLAND
The author is the head of the Office for Standards in Education

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Case in breach of dispute procedure stayed

Channel Tunnel Group Ltd and Another v Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd and Others
Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Goff of Chieveley, Lord Jauncey of Tullichettle, Lord Browne-Wilkinson and Lord Mustill
[Speeches January 21]

The court could and should stay proceedings brought in breach of an agreed method of resolving disputes, such as arbitration, under its inherent jurisdiction to inhibit such proceedings. It did not matter whether or not the agreement to arbitrate fell within section 1 of the Arbitration Act 1975. It was unnecessary to decide whether the court would also have power to stay the action under that section.

Under section 12(6)(b) of the Arbitration Act 1950 and section 37(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 the court had jurisdiction to grant an injunction but that power should not be exercised in the instant case because it was concerned with a foreign arbitration and section 12(6) was not available in case of foreign arbitrations.

The House of Lords held in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Channel Tunnel Group Ltd and France - Manche SA (Eurotunnel) from an order dated January 22, 1992 of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Neill, Lord Justice Woolf and Lord Justice Staughton) (The Times January 23, 1992; [1992] QB 650).

The court had jurisdiction to grant an injunction to prevent the defendants, Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd and 10 other English and French construction companies (the consortium) against an order of Mr Justice Evans dated December 4, 1991, staying Eurotunnel's action and refusing an injunction restraining the consortium from suspending work on the cooling system of the tunnel. Mr Justice Evans had ordered that, upon an undertaking by the consortium, no injunction would be granted against them and had refused to stay the action.

Eurotunnel were the employers under a construction contract dated August 13, 1986 to build a tunnel under the Channel between England and France. The consortium, as contractors, became responsible for building a cooling system to the tunnel.

A dispute arose between the parties with regard to payments in respect of the cooling system. On October 3, 1991, the consortium wrote to Eurotunnel stating that, unless certain conditions were immediately met, they would be obliged to suspend all work relating to the cooling system.

On October 14 Eurotunnel issued a writ claiming an injunction restraining the consortium from suspending work on the cooling system. They sought an interim

injunction. The consortium applied for the stay of Eurotunnel's action pursuant to section 1 of the 1975 Act.

Mr Anthony Grabiner, QC and Mr Mark Barnes, QC, for Eurotunnel; Mr Gordon Pollock, QC and Mr Andrew White for the consortium.

LORD MUSTILL stated at the outset his answers to the questions posed in argument.

1 Should the action brought by Eurotunnel against the consortium be stayed?

The action could and should be stayed pursuant to the inherent jurisdiction of the court to inhibit proceedings brought in breach of an agreed method of resolving disputes. His Lordship stated that the court had jurisdiction to grant an injunction but that power should not be exercised in the instant case because it was concerned with a foreign arbitration and section 12(6) was not available in case of foreign arbitrations.

2 Was there in fact any dispute between the parties with regard to the subject matter of the action?

In common with the Court of Appeal his Lordship concluded that that question should be answered in the affirmative.

3 Did the court have power to grant an injunction to prevent the consortium from ceasing work under the construction contract?

The Court of Appeal held that no such power was conferred by section 12(6)(b) of the Arbitration Act 1950 and his Lordship agreed.

The Court of Appeal had also held that the court had no power to grant the injunction under section 37(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981. However, his Lordship considered that such a power existed but that it should not be exercised in the circumstances of the present case.

There were two ways in which the consortium sought to uphold the grant of a stay:

First, on the ground that the dispute was between parties "to an arbitration agreement" to which this section applies, and that the dispute between them was "in respect of any matter agreed to be referred", within the meaning of section 1 of the 1975 Act, so that the court was obliged to stay the action.

Second, because this was an appropriate case in which to exercise the inherent power of the court to stay proceedings brought before it in breach of an agreement to decide disputes in some other way.

While proposing both solutions

Mr Pollock showed little warmth for the second: no doubt because it offered his clients a remedy which was discretionary. In contrast to the mandatory stay under section 1.

Nevertheless, his Lordship was satisfied that that was the correct route, and that the court not only possessed a discretion to grant a stay in such cases as the present, but also that that was a remedy which ought to be exercised in the present case.

Although he was willing to hold, in company with the Court of Appeal, that the consortium were entitled to stay under the 1975 Act he preferred to reach the same practical result by what seemed to be the simpler and more natural route by way of the inherent jurisdiction.

The question had been whether Eurotunnel's claim for a final injunction should be allowed to proceed to trial in the High Court. If it should, the exercise of the discretion to grant an interim injunction pending trial would be governed by well established rules, and no questions of principle would arise.

If, however, the action should not be allowed to proceed to trial in the High Court, the exercise of the discretion to grant an interim injunction pending trial would be governed by well established rules, and no questions of principle would arise.

Eurotunnel based their claim for an injunction first on the special powers conferred by section 12(6)(b) of the 1950 Act and second on the general power of the court to grant an injunction under section 37(1) of the 1981 Act.

The main problem with the claim based on section 12(6)(b) was to decide whether that provision had any application at all to an arbitration agreement of the type contained in the construction contract. The consortium said that it had none because the dispute contemplated a foreign arbitration which was outside the scope of that particular Part of the 1950 Act.

Thus the main problem was to decide the territorial application of section 12(6)(b).

One should approach that section by asking: Could Parliament have intended that the power to grant an interim injunction should be exercised in respect of an arbitration conducted abroad under a law which was not the law of England?

If the present case had arisen in 1949 the court would have held, without difficulty, that the relevant Part of the Arbitration Act 1889 and the Arbitration Act 1924 did not apply to foreign arbitrations.

The 1950 Act was a consolidat-

ing statute which merely re-arranged and in some instances reworded the existing legislation, and it could not have had the effect of enlarging the categories of arbitration to which the former legislation applied.

Thus none of the relevant terms of the 1950 Act applied to foreign arbitrations and the power conferred by section 12(6)(b) to grant an interim injunction was not available to the court in respect of foreign arbitration such as the present.

Under section 37(1) of the 1981 Act, by contrast, the arbitration was not the source of the power to grant an injunction but was merely a part of the facts in the light of which the court decided whether or not to exercise a power which existed independently of it.

Accordingly, it did not follow that even in a situation where, if section 12(6) applied to the arbitration in question, the court would be justified in making an interim order under section 12(6)(b), the court could be equally justified, or would even have the power, to do so under section 37(1).

Although the words of section 37(1) and its forebears were very wide it was firmly established by a long history of judicial self-denial that they were not to be taken at their face value and that their application was subject to severe constraints.

That process was culminated in a chain of decisions in the House of Lords: *Siskina (Owners of cargo) v Dipsas Compania Naviera SA* [1979] AC 210, *Comptona Ltd v British Airways Board* [1981] AC 557, *British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd* [1985] AC 557 and *South Carolina Insurance Co v Assurantie Maatschappij "de Zeeven Provincie" NV* [1987] AC 24, 39-40.

The court had stayed the action so that the parties and the arbitrators could decide whether to order a final mandatory injunction. If the court now itself ordered an interlocutory or mandatory injunction, there would be very little left for the arbitrators to decide.

Notwithstanding that the court could and should, to the right case, provide reinforcement for the arbitrators by granting interim relief, the instant case was not such a case.

To order an injunction here would be to act contrary both to the general tenor of the construction contract and to the spirit of international arbitration.

Lord Keith, Lord Goff and Lord Jauncey agreed and Lord Browne-Wilkinson delivered a concurring speech.

Solicitors: Freshfields, Mansons.

In reliance on that line of authority the consortium maintained that the English court could never grant an injunction to support a cause of action which the parties had agreed should be the subject of an arbitration abroad and *a fortiori* where the court had itself halted the proceedings in England, in furtherance of its duty under section 1 of the 1975 Act, so that the agreed method of adjudication should take place.

However, there was no difficulty in principle in an order which combined a mandatory stay with an interlocutory injunction by way of interim relief.

The court thus did have power in the present case to grant the injunction for which Eurotunnel contended notwithstanding that their action had been stayed. But whether that power ought to be exercised in the circumstances of the present case was an entirely different matter.

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Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Wynne
Before Lord Templeman, Lord Goff of Chieveley, Lord Jauncey of Tullichettle, Lord Mustill and Lord Slynn of Hadley
[Speeches January 21]

The applicant, a prisoner who wished to be produced to court to represent himself on his application for judicial review, was required under section 29(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 to make a formal application for the purpose.

Whether the secretary of state's requirement that the applicant pay the travel and escort costs of his production was lawful could not be decided on the present appeal.

The problems arising when a prisoner wished to be produced in court should, where possible, be resolved by practical means, including bringing the matter before the court for guidance.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Edward Thomas Wynne from the Court of Appeal (Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Staughton and Lord Justice McCowan) (The Times December 27, 1991; [1992] QB 406), who had dismissed his appeal from the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Mann, Lord Justice Nolan and Mr Justice Joffe) (The Times August 1, 1991). The Divisional Court had dismissed his application for judicial review of the secretary of state's decision that he was required to complete the relevant request/complaint form and undertake to pay the costs of his production.

Section 29(1) provides: "If the responsible minister is satisfied, in the case of a person detained in a prison... that the attendance of that person at any place... is desirable in the interests of justice... the minister may direct that person to be taken to that place."

Mr James Munby, QC, for the applicant; Mr Michael Bellof, QC, Mr Nigel Fleming, QC and Mr Clive Lewis for the secretary of state.

LORD GOFF said that the applicant was a category A prisoner at Brixton Prison, Dartford, where he was serving a second life sentence for manslaughter, the first having been for murder.

He had brought two sets of proceedings for judicial review. The first complained of a decision in 1989 by the deputy governor of a prison where he had been found guilty of a second life sentence for manslaughter, the first having been for murder.

The second complained of the secretary of state's decision in 1990 to allocate him category A status and failure or refusal to give reasons for that decision.

He had been granted leave to apply for judicial review in respect of both complaints and had been granted legal aid, but in October 1990 the legal aid certificates had been discharged and his solicitors had ceased to act for him.

It had been made clear to him that, if he wished to be produced to court to represent himself, he would have to complete the relevant request/complaint form and undertake to pay the costs of his production. On receipt of a letter informing him of that, he had torn it up and made no request.

The Divisional Court had held that the court had no power to order the production of a prisoner to argue his own case and that he could do so only if the secretary of state made a production order under section 29(1).

It had further held, having regard in particular to *Beck v Home Office* [1972] 2 QB 477, that a requirement to pay travel or escort costs or both as a condition of a production order might be lawful and that the secretary of state was entitled to have a practice whereby he normally required such payment to be made.

The Court of Appeal had dismissed the applicant's appeal on the very simple ground [1992] QB 406, 424 that "the applicant was not entitled to have his application for his production in court, he did not do so and in those circumstances it is inappropriate to grant any form of relief in respect of a hypothetical decision which would only have been reached, if at all, had the applicant made such an application."

That was plainly right and, in the circumstances, the Court of Appeal should not have granted leave to appeal. It was well established that the House of Lords did not decide hypothetical questions.

However, the problems that arose might be susceptible of practical solution; in a sense they revealed a possible conflict between two interests.

The first was that of prisoners who might require to appear in court. Only if the prisoner had no means and legal aid was refused was a problem likely to arise. As against that, there was a countervailing public interest in security.

Faced with that conflict, it was desirable that where it occurred it should, if possible, be resolved by practical means with a view to ensuring that both interests were protected.

Taking the present case as an example, the Home Office was faced with two particular problems. The first related to the assessment of the merits of the applicant's application where, on the one hand, the judge had given him leave to apply for judicial review but, on the other, his legal aid certificates had subsequently been discharged.

The second related to the embarrassment and the possible appearance of bias, if the Home Office made such an assessment where it was the other party to the proceedings.

Faced with a situation of that kind, the natural reaction must be that the matter should, if possible, be brought before the court for guidance, if necessary on a mention.

A mention of the matter in court could lead to an authoritative and independent assessment of the necessity for the production of the prisoner and, if necessary, the devising of some practical solution for hearing his evidence or receiving his submissions, orally or in writing.

Following his Lordship's suggestions, even if problems of that kind were not susceptible of solution, any case that came forward for a decision on the merits in the future would be more likely to be set against a factual situation in which every attempt to deal with the particular matter on a practical basis would have been explored.

Lord Templeman, Lord Jauncey, Lord Mustill and Lord Slynn agreed.

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The Court of Appeal had dismissed the applicant's appeal on the very simple ground [1992] QB 406, 424 that "the applicant was not entitled to have his application for his production in court, he did not do so and in those circumstances it is inappropriate to grant any form of relief in respect of a hypothetical decision which would only have been reached, if at all, had the applicant made such an application."

That was plainly right and, in the circumstances, the Court of Appeal should not have granted leave to appeal. It was well established that the House of Lords did not decide hypothetical questions.

However, the problems that arose might be susceptible of practical solution; in a sense they revealed a possible conflict between two interests.

The first was that of prisoners who might require to appear in court. Only if the prisoner had no means and legal aid was refused was a problem likely to arise. As against that, there was a countervailing public interest in security.

Faced with that conflict, it was desirable that where it occurred it should, if possible, be resolved by practical means with a view to ensuring that both interests were protected.

Taking the present case as an example, the Home Office was faced with two particular problems. The first related to the assessment of the merits of the applicant's application where, on the one hand, the judge had given him leave to apply for judicial review but, on the other, his legal aid certificates had subsequently been discharged.

The second related to the embarrassment and the possible appearance of bias, if the Home Office made such an assessment where it was the other party to the proceedings.

Faced with a situation of that kind, the natural reaction must be that the matter should, if possible, be brought before the court for guidance, if necessary on a mention.

A mention of the matter in court could lead to an authoritative and independent assessment of the necessity for the production of the prisoner and, if necessary, the devising of some practical solution for hearing his evidence or receiving his submissions, orally or in writing.

Following his Lordship's suggestions, even if problems of that kind were not susceptible of solution, any case that came forward for a decision on the merits in the future would be more likely to be set against a factual situation in which every attempt to deal with the particular matter on a practical basis would have been explored.

Lord Templeman, Lord Jauncey, Lord Mustill and Lord Slynn agreed.

Solicitors: Official Solicitor; Treasury Solicitor.

Supermarket removal relevant in fixing rent

French v Commercial Union Assurance Co plc and Another

A substantial reduction in turnover by the tenant of shop premises in a shopping centre that was caused by a Sainsbury's supermarket moving out of neighbouring premises was a factor to be taken into account in determining an interim rent under section 24A of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954, as inserted by section 3 of the Law of Property Act 1969.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Russell) held on December 21 when allowing an appeal by the

tenant of Unit 11, Kingfisher Walk, Redditch, against a determination by Judge Roy Ward, QC, in Redditch County Court, in November 1991 of an interim rent of £28,500 payable after the expiration of the contractual term in May 1987.

LORD JUSTICE NOURSE said that Sainsbury's had moved out of the premises in July 1989, it being generally known in May 1987 that they were going to move.

Judge Ward found that, as a result, the tenant sustained a 40 per cent loss in turnover which was never recovered but that he had known when taking the assignment of the lease that Sainsbury's

move would take place at some time. He concluded that that was not a factor that could influence his judgment as to the amount of the interim rent.

The tenant's argument that the judge failed to understand the effect of the "Sainsbury factor" and was wrong to pay no regard to it was rejected.

A prospective tenant in May 1987 would have required a discount on account of the damage to his turnover, whatever it might have been beforehand, that would be suffered when Sainsbury's moved out. The interim rent payable to the tenant would be reduced to £23,500.

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MERIDIAN

TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE



THEATRE page 34

Tom Wilkinson moves
from rage to melancholy
wisdom as The Royal
Court's new King Lear

ARTS

ROCK page 35

Bhangramuffin star
Sasha: the face of a new
fusion enlivening the
British musical scene



Sir Edward Elgar's Worcestershire birthplace urgently needs a million pounds. Richard Morrison reports

A cottage fit for a genius

Elgar's birthplace is crammed with photographs and priceless manuscripts. The problem is where to put the visitors

This is the story of one house and two men. The house is a tiny Victorian cottage. Blink as you pass through Broadheath, three miles outside Worcester, and you could miss it. That is part of the problem. It is innocuous and anonymous, externally anyway. But in that house on June 2, 1857, Edward Elgar was born.

True, he did not live there long. A few years later the Elgars moved back to Worcester, where father ran the music shop. But young Elgar often returned to roam the Broadheath lanes. Then, much later, when his glory years of pomp and circumstance were virtually over, when romance was dead and creativity fading, when many of the "friends pictured within" the *Enigma Variations* lay in Worcester-shire graveyards, Elgar returned to his roots.

He took to motoring past the Broadheath cottage, twice he tried to buy it. The composer who had so often couched his music in the language of anguished regret seemed to be striving physically to bring his life full circle. "I am still at heart the dreamy child who used to be found in the reeds by Severn side with a sheet of paper, trying to fix the sounds and longing for something very great. I am still looking..." He wrote that letter when he was 64 and universally acknowledged as the greatest British musician for two centuries.

Who is the second man? Wulstan Atkins is now 88, a retired engineer who built bridges and tunnels and played a major part in developing the modern British gas industry. A man of hard practicalities, it might seem, far removed from Elgarian daydreams.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Atkins is Elgar's godson. His father, Ivor Atkins, was appointed organist of Worcester Cathedral in 1897 and stayed for 53 years, becoming one of Elgar's most trusted colleagues. Wulstan Atkins's first memory of Elgar and his music was a rehearsal for *The Dream of Gerontius* in Worcester Cathedral in 1908. The four-year-old Atkins took an instant dislike to it and was unceremoniously carried out, screaming "I can't stand this awful noise!" (Something Elgar delighted in reminding me of, even when I was 19 or 20," he recalls).

In time, however, Atkins junior came to love Elgar's music, and became one of the composer's closest friends. "From 1923, when Elgar returned to Worcester, until

his death in 1934, he extended to me the same privilege as he had for my father: an open invitation to supper with him every Sunday, when he and my father would play over the new sketches. Even when I was building a bridge in Newcastle I would think nothing of motoring through the night for this weekly tonic. I would arrive dead beat, but within ten minutes was restored to the highest spirits. Elgar had that effect on people."

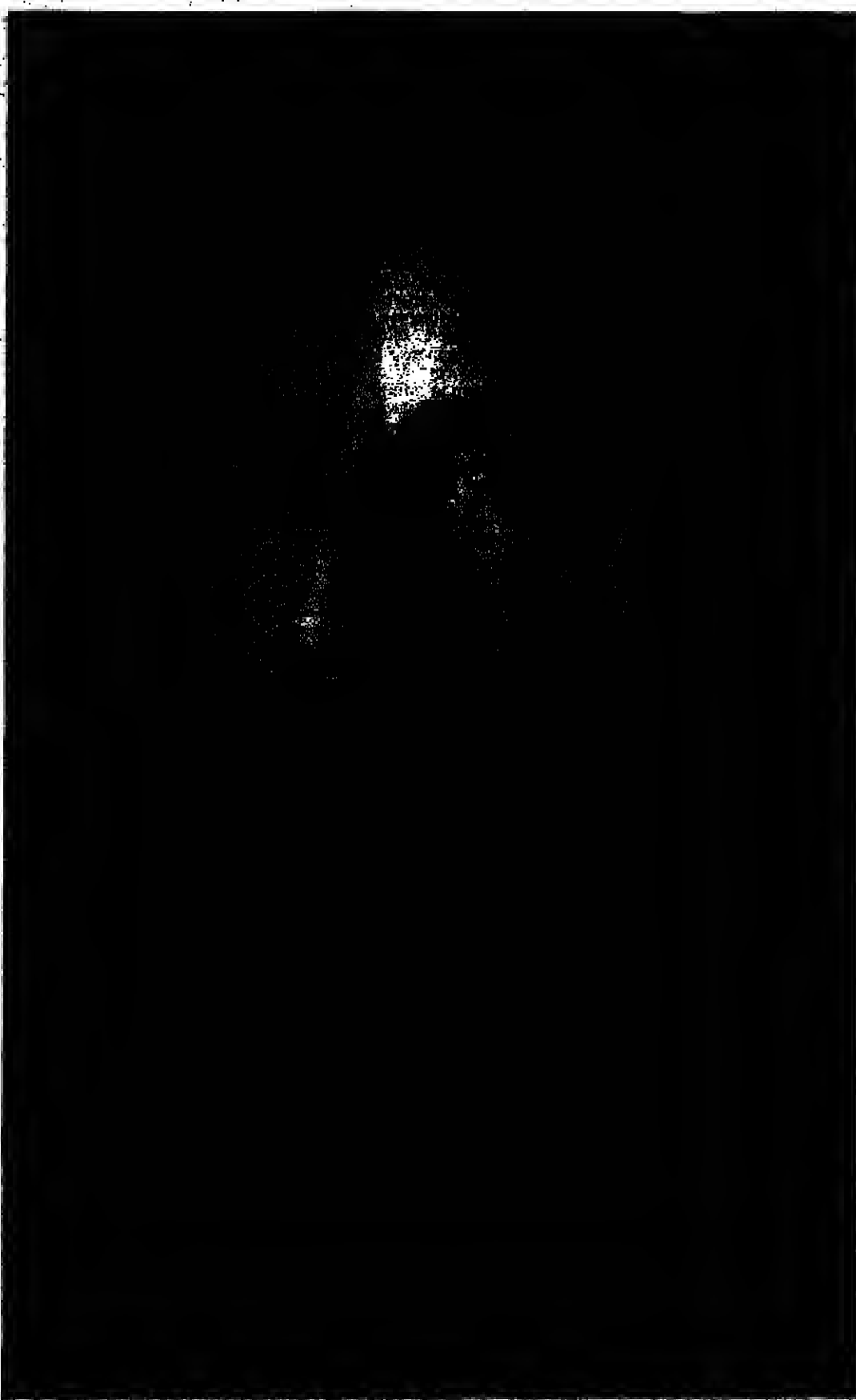
Now Atkins, who has been associated with the Elgar Foundation for over 20 years, believes he has one task left to perform in Elgar's memory. That is to turn the birthplace in Broadheath into a worthy shrine to the composer. Around 10,000 people visit it each year, yet the history of the cottage since Elgar's death has been one of periodic neglect (see article, right). Visitors' facilities in the cramped Victorian rooms are almost non-existent.

So a £1 million appeal has been launched by the Elgar Foundation. Its aim is to build a courtyard-style visitors' centre on adjacent land; it will include a lecture theatre, library, shop and exhibition space. Architects' plans have been commissioned, rejected (the birthplace was felt to be dwarfed) and re-commissioned. The Prince of Wales, the appeal's patron, has declared the new plans to be in keeping with the Worcestershire environment. Around £300,000 has already been raised. A builder has tendered and been accepted. But at least another £150,000 is needed in the next six months if work is to begin.

Why make such a fuss over a birthplace? After all, Elgar never wrote a note of music there. "Perhaps the first reason is that it meant so much to Elgar," says Atkins. "Mainly because of its childhood associations and its superb view of his beloved Malvern Hills."

"That is just the start of it. The birthplace is crammed with photographs, mementoes, evocations of the genius it spawned. Many were collected by Elgar's daughter, Carice. To walk into the little study now is to feel an overwhelming and almost ghostly link with music which is itself so full of ghosts."

"Yes, it's quite astonishing how the atmosphere has built up," says Atkins. "We have not only the desk he wrote on, but all the tools of his trade, including the pen he designed, which could draw five parallel lines at a time. He and



Elgar, photographed in 1903 by his friend Dr Grindrod, an unusually fine amateur photographer

Alice were so poor at first that they could not afford manuscript paper, so she drew all the staves for him."

But the birthplace's most prized possessions — and the main reason why it attracts scholars from around the world — are its manuscripts. They include original sketches of the *Enigma Variations* and the *Violin Concerto*, and — greatest prize of all — the manuscript full score of the *Second Symphony*, that haunted masterpiece headed by the Shelley quotation "Rarely, rarely, comest thou, Spirit of Delight".

Yet these, too, have become sources of embarrassment. Sometimes, students who have travelled from Japan or America have to be put in the curator's own house to examine these documents, because the birthplace is crammed to capacity. The contrast with the well-endowed shrines to British military or literary genius would be comic, were it not so sad.

When Elgar wrote his tragic Cello Concerto, he described it as "a man's attitude to life". Our failure to make something celebratory out of Elgar's birthplace might be described, rather sourly, as "a nation's attitude to musical genius". The Elgar Birthplace Appeal should be headed by all who feel the shame of that.

Wulstan Atkins and his father were among Elgar's closest friends

As a boy treble in 1917, Wulstan Atkins sang under Elgar's direction for the first time. It was an emotional event: Elgar had set Laurence Binyon's celebrated war poetry as a choral work, *For the Fallen*, and it was being sung in a packed and sombre Worcester Cathedral. "By professional standards Elgar was not a good conductor," recalls Atkins. "But he could interpret his music as nobody else could. And what produced the amazing results were his eyes: they were magnetic. You could not look away."

Three years later his wife Alice was dead. In the remaining 14 years of his life Elgar never composed another major work. Yet Atkins maintains that Elgar was not the perpetually brooding wreck depicted in some biographies. "In the space of half an hour



In the birthplace cottage: Wulstan Atkins sits at Elgar's desk

he could be in heaven and in hell, but he never stayed in these moods for long. The trouble is that biographers get hold of a letter written when he was in a hellish mood, and make too much of it. "In the last 18 months of his life he suddenly began to compose again. He was well advanced on

The masterpiece began to crumble

IF THE Elgar Birthplace Appeal does raise the £1 million it seeks, a 58-year saga of neglect and missed opportunity will come to a happy if belated conclusion. After Elgar had tried unsuccessfully to buy his birthplace three times, the cottage came onto the market within six months of his death. Such is life's irony.

It was bought by Worcester City Council, a trust was set up to run it, and an appeal for funds made by Ivor Atkins, the composer Vaughan Williams and others. "All good musicians but not good financiers," says Wulstan Atkins. "They collected £2,500, then packed up. As a result, the birthplace has always existed in very poor condition."

After the war, another appeal was led by Yehudi Menuhin who, as a boy prodigy, had collaborated with the 75-year-old Elgar on the miraculous 1932 recording of the *Violin Concerto*. Again, it was abandoned with less than half of the £25,000 target achieved. A curator was installed, but the cottage languished for several decades, slowly rotting into a ruin.

Under the leadership of the ebullient Worcestershire MP Gerald Nabarro, and later Wulstan Atkins himself, the Elgar Foundation did raise money through a series of concerts in the 1970s. The cottage was repaired and a nearby house bought to enable the curator to move out of the birthplace itself.

Other disasters loomed, however. The priceless Elgar manuscripts were beginning to disintegrate before Atkins's horrified eyes, despite the specially ventilated glass box which the Elgar Foundation had made to store the full score of the *Second Symphony*.

"We contacted the British Library," says Atkins. "They said: 'Every single thing you have been doing to preserve this score is wrong. You must get an expert literally to take it apart, page by page, photograph it and preserve it. You will then need to build a special, atmospherically controlled chamber.'"

A £50,000 gift from a trustee enabled that to happen. The chamber has been installed at the rear of the house, so that it does not intrude into the areas which existed in Elgar's lifetime. So the score, which some maintain to be the finest British symphony in existence, was saved just in time from crumbling into dust. At the same time facsimiles were made of the Elgar Foundation's major holdings. These are being exchanged with the British Library's Elgar scores, so that each institution will have study-scores of the most important works.

Then, three years ago, the house next to the birthplace came up for sale. The Elgar Foundation took a collective deep breath, borrowed £70,000 from a bank, bought the site, and hatched its plan for a visitors' centre.

The appeal has already won widespread support among the British music profession. Among those back-

ing it are the conductors Simon Rattle, Bernard Haitink and Sir Georg Solti, the violinist Nigel Kennedy and the composers Sir Michael Tippett and Sir Peter Maxwell Davies. Tim Waterstone (of the booksellers) and Sir Yehudi Menuhin are heading the appeal.

If it succeeds, the birthplace will not only have a vastly increased capacity to take visitors. It will also be able to fulfil a long-felt educational role. "We have a dream," says Atkins. "We hope that soon every schoolchild in Worcestershire and Herefordshire will visit the birthplace at least once."

"The local educational authorities have expressed interest, and visits by schools have already been instigated on a limited scale. Future generations must be made aware of one of the greatest British musicians who ever lived."

For an Elgar Birthplace Appeal brochure and donation form, contact Mrs Diana Quinney, Landells Cottage, Hampton, Oxfordshire OX18 2LJ (0993 850956)

Did the last link solve the enigma?

"Elgar would play my father and me lots of sketches from the symphony, but for the first time in our experience he never played it right through. Yet I'm convinced he knew exactly how it would be stitched together. He just ran out of physical strength."

Today, Atkins is almost the last link to Elgar. Nine years ago he wrote a book, *The Elgar-Atkins Friendship*, which revealed a conversation that had been kept secret for over 50 years. In this conversation, Elgar confirmed to Ivor Atkins (Wulstan's father) that he had once, in his twenties, been engaged to a local girl, Helen Weaver. For some reason the engagement was broken off. Weaver emigrated to New Zealand, where she died. Elgar was heartbroken. Some Elgar devotees now believe this conversation holds the key to at least two great "enigmas" in his music: Helen Weaver may be the real subject of the mysterious 13th variation of the *Enigma Variations*, and also of the celebrated dedication that prefaces the passionate *Violin Concerto*. "Herein is enshrined the soul of..."

Exciting menu for Stratford feast

THE Royal Shakespeare Company's new Stratford season begins on March 18 with transfers from London of the Kenneth Branagh *Hamlet* and the Simon Russell Beale *Richard III*. But after that, what? When the official announcements are made next week, expect to hear the names of Michael Bogdanov, Max Stafford-Clark, Sam Mendes and David Thacker among the directors, and *The Merchant of Venice*, *Lovers Labour's Lost*, and Goldoni's *Venetian Twins* among the plays being presented.

But the tastiest productions are, paradoxically enough, likely to be revivals of what have become the most frequently performed of Shakespeare's plays. Before you nod



another *Lear* and *Tempest*, consider the leading actors. As forecast in these columns, Robert Stephens should at long last be offering his interpretation of the mad king; and the new Prospero is expected to be Alec McCowen, arguably the finest British actor to remain unknights.

PROCEEDS from the forthcoming London premiere of *Damage*, Louis Malle's film of the bestselling Josephine Hart novel, are going to one of London's best-



Several Chaplins will be performing in London

Almeida. All money raised by the February 4 gala, in the presence of Princess Margaret, will go to aid the financially-strapped Islington venue. Why the connection? Josephine Hart is on the theatre's board of directors. The film,

Tony politician obsessed with his son's girlfriend (played by Juliette Binoche), opens in London on February 5.

Council charges

THE Arts Council says it is undertaking a major review of the artistic activities it supports in preparation for tough cut-backs. Speaking at the launch of *A Creative Future*, a policy document produced by various bodies within the arts funding system, Anthony Everitt, secretary general of the Arts Council, said: "We will limit the damage as much as we can but I am not going to pretend there won't be damage. We can no longer just spread the butter thinly. We are going to focus on quality rather than quantity with fewer activities so that we can meet the challenge of this reduction in aid."

What has caused the Arts Council to rethink its funding priorities is the fact that by

posers to cut its grant back to £220.9 million, less than it is now. The council currently supports 186 organisations, but 41 of these will shortly be delegated to regional bodies. It is expected that any reductions in support will follow the three-month review which begins in February.

AFTER Chaplin the movie comes Chaplin the family. Various members of the illustrious thespian tribe are set to reappear on the London stage. When Maurice Béjart's new dance company, the Rodra Béjart Ballet Lausanne, makes its British debut at Sadler's Wells in March, Annie Chaplin and her son, Charlie Bubbles (daughter and grandson respectively of the great clown) will be appearing. They will dance in *Mr C...*, a special tribute choreographed by Béjart.

Meanwhile, at the Riverside Studios in Ham-

will be tumbling into action with the company she founded with her husband Jean Baptiste Thierrie, *Le Cirque Imaginaire*. In their new show, *Le Cirque Invisible*, yet another Chaplin grandson — their son James Spencer Thierrie — will be appearing.

Last Chance...

TURNER's work has so often been regarded as the acme of Romantic abandon, painted in a fine frenzy and regardless of rules, that it comes as a surprise to realise that he was Professor of Perspective at the Royal Academy for 30 years, giving courses on the subject and making his own profound studies. The latest show in the Clore Gallery of the Tate (071-821 1313), "Turner as Professor", not only illuminates the formal background of Turner's most ecstatic works, but manages to make this rather dry-sounding subject as absorbing as a detective story. It

Timepieces clock up good prices.

BONHAMS IS the only major auction house to have increased sales during the recession. For example, this George II mahogany striking Bracket Clock recently sold for a more-than-regular £6,600. For a free auction valuation on your clocks or watches, call Oliver Saunders on 071 584 9161, or send him a description with photo to: Bonhams, Montpelier Street, London, SW7 1HH.



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Hopes for harmony in the mix

An unexpected merging of Jamaican and Asian styles has enlivened the rock scene. David Toop gets caught in the crossover

Whatever the unstable future of pop music holds, one thing is sure. Improbable hybrids will keep on emerging to confound prophets of doom and optimists alike. Few would have imagined the latest of these unlikely collisions, since it seems to cut right across the tight racial divides of inner-city Britain. Bhangramuffin or Bhangragga (invent your own neologism) seems to have achieved, through a quite unpredictable musical fusion, what 20 years of the race relations industry never managed: a coming together of Indian and black cultures.

The music blends the British-Asian modernisation of Punjabi folk music known as Bhangra with the high-tech sound of Jamaican Ragga, or dancehall reggae. The dish that results from this kedgee is, as Birmingham's Apache Indian proclaims on his debut album, "hotter than a vindaloo".

At the close of 1992, a major record company, BMG, put its corporate weight behind an album of such tracks, entitled *Ragga for the Masses*, and compiled by an Asian-owned company named Multitone.

Meanwhile, Island Records has been forced to exert tight control on advance cassettes of Apache Indian's albums. Released today, *No Reservations* is regarded as a prime target for the bootleggers who plague the Asian record business. Pirate copies of his recent hit single, "Arranged Marriage", were selling in London, Toronto and New York, even before the record's release.

At Multitone's Uxbridge premises, I spoke to company director Jitesh Gohil. In 1978, his father, Pran Gohil, founded the company after realising that young British Asians would be torn between westernisation and the cultural traditions of their parents. They would demand a new kind of music, he felt, and whatever it turned out to be, it would inevitably reflect this cultural split.

"There is a lot of traditional Indian music which, even for people like me, and young Asian kids in this country, is difficult for our ears," Jitesh Gohil admits. "The major output of the Indian sub-continent is film soundtracks. It is very popular in India, but Indian populations overseas don't relate to it at all that well."

"British Asian kids are not attuned to that style of music. I think it's going to take a community like the one here to be able to create a crossover style with roots in Eastern music."

A few years ago, that musical style

seemed to be Bhangra, an energetic drum-based music which applied electric instruments to the seasonal folk music of the Punjabi harvest. Sales in specialist shops were healthy enough for the music trade magazine *Music Week* to run a feature entitled "Stares ignore Asian music at their peril". Yet Bhangra bands, invariably dressed in outfits that recall the glitter period of Seventies pop, have shown little marketing potential outside the Asian community.

Sasha, a singer and business services student who contributes five tracks to the *Ragga for the Masses* compilation, has no qualms about discussing the problem. "A lot of these Punjabi bands have been born in Punjab, India, wherever," she explained. "For them to come here and produce a sound that will cross over isn't easy."

"What we should really be looking at is the new talent from this country, born in this country, who can adapt to both sides. English people can relate to it a lot better, rather than seeing this Bhangra band of middle-aged people. The whole image is wrong; it's very Indian. The glitter is not happening in the Western market."

Instead, she feels that the warrior qualities of Punjabis can find expression through Ragga's boasting and myth-making. "Their religion has come about because they are warriors," she says. "The music is very strong. You can hear the strong percussion. Working alongside Ragga is a very good concept."

The "muffin" in Bhangramuffin is derived from raggamuffin, which emphasises the rough and tough stance of contemporary reggae. Ragga's obsession with guns and sex does not make a particularly neat fit with the stereotypical image of shy, law-abiding, academically conscientious young British Asians. But stereotypes cannot last for ever.

The sons and daughters of those Asian families which fled East Africa for Britain in the Sixties have been struggling with the conflicting demands of family, school and street life as they come of age. Jamaican music, with its humming confidence and distinctive dress codes, has offered some of them a style around which to build their own identity.

Growing up in the cultural mix of areas such as Handsworth in Birmingham, they have grown into this identity through a natural process of exchange and adaptation. "If you go to concerts and you look at the



Sasha, spearheading the new Bhangramuffin music: "English people can relate to it a lot better"

Asian kids who attend," Gohil explains, "their outlook on life is very different to their parents' generation. When their parents came here, they knuckled down. Their priorities were very different. They wanted to secure a living. Whereas this generation, they've been educated in Western schools and watch British television. There is that gap."

For the Asian music business in this country, the breakthrough of Apache Indian could not have come at a better time. Hit hard both by the recession and the collapse of the BCCI bank, which had a high number of Asian investors, companies such as Multitone hope to see the disappointing mainstream per-

formance of Bhangra converted into something larger.

Bhangra albums may not have been stocked by high street retailers, the key to bigger sales and a higher profile. But as *Music Week* warned, the same dealers cannot afford to ignore the chart success of Apache Indian's "Arranged Marriage".

Although the current conflict between Hindu militants and Muslims in India has affected British Asian communities, Bhangra's popularity has transcended regional and religious differences. "You now find that when Gujaratis get married they hire a Bhangra band," says Gohil.

"Bhangra is really a Punjabi music. Up until now, it has been sung

in Punjabi, but that is not to say that only Punjabis buy the music. The nice thing is that whether they're Muslim, Gujarati, or whatever, they buy Bhangra and listen to it. Many of them don't understand it, even, but they call it their own music."

Tensions that have endured for many years between black and Asian communities also appear to be softening, thanks to the broad appeal of Apache Indian and the Bhangra/Ragga fusion. Music's capacity to spread harmony can be overstated, but as long as the sounds of rural Punjab and urban Jamaica continue to converge in England's chilly cities, the multi-cultural future looks a little brighter.

CONCERT REVIEWS

Time to take stock of the new

London Sinfonietta
Barbican

Two long concerts containing a splash of 20th-century classics, and, to finish, a selection of Broadway hits by Jerome Kern, Cole Porter, Kurt Weill and Victor Herbert, what else could we have expected for the London Sinfonietta's twenty-fifth birthday gala than this sample of the orchestra's staple diet?

And, by now, our staple diet too. If, as the players sail their way through music as technically demanding as Robert Saxton's *Psalms - A Song of Ascents*, heard for the first time last Saturday, they sometimes even sound a touch complacent, they should be allowed that in return for facing new challenges without flinching.

Saxton's work, not a combative concerto but music where the orchestra performs a supportive role, demands unremittingly of its trumpet soloist, John Wallace's excellent performance proved his stamina to be more than adequate. A general response to Biblical imagery, the piece progresses from slow music to fast through an ascending cycle of tonalities. Saxton's writing often has a slightly laboured feel to it, with complex textures and temporal relationships. But he has a sure sense of his music's organic qualities, and once objectives are attained everything that has gone before makes sense, and the music steps onto a higher plane.

Lothar Zagrosek conducted this piece and Oliver Knussen's brief and elegant *Songs without Words*, Op 26, with his usual efficiency. He

also took charge for Felicity Palmer's characterful performance of Luciano Berio's *Folk Songs* - for me the highlight of the entire event - and for a gutsy reading of Schoenberg's First Chamber Symphony. Direction of this afternoon concert was shared, however, with Elgar Howarth, who kicked the whole extravaganza off with Varese's *Intégrales*, sounding wonderfully raw with the players standing up and spread wide on the Barbican's ample stage. Ravel's *Piano Concerto*, with the Sinfonietta's artistic director, Paul Crossley, as the soloist, came across comparatively tamely, lacking glitter.

Come the evening and Howarth took the baton for a new staging, by Stephen Langridge, of Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale*. One might have expected something a little whittier from Roger McGough's version of the text, and the fact that Jim Carter's narration was often from the printed text compromised the freedom of his acting. John Sessions was the soldier and Andrea Whiting the Princess - adequate both - while six members of Live Culture, part of English National Opera's outreach project, effectively shared out the part of the Devil.

Odd, incidentally, that the Sinfonietta should choose the Barbican for the party. A half-empty house does no favours for a celebratory atmosphere.

STEPHEN PETTIT

Viol melancholy

Fretwork
Wigmore Hall

No mean viol player himself, Charles I began to employ musicians even while he was Prince of Wales, and continued, as monarch, to commission works from the leading composers of the day. Fretwork's concert at the Wigmore Hall, entitled "The Royal Consort", assembled a programme of pieces by four such composers - Coprario, Alfonso Ferrabosco the younger, Lupo and Gibbons (all English, believe it or not) - as well as the slightly later William Lawes. The court of Charles II was also briefly represented by Matthew Locke and Francesco Corbetta.

A pair of dances by Ferrabosco set the tone for the evening: a languid pavan and an alman whose unostentatious staidness also carried more than a hint of melancholy.

Paula Chateaufort and William Carter temporarily abandoned their theorbos for

baroque guitars in a group of pieces by Corbetta, one of which celebrated the fall of Maastricht, no less. The sound of these instruments failed to carry properly to the back of the hall, so that resolutions of discords were only semi-audible. Combined with flaccid rhythms and less than perfect ensemble, this made for a disappointing interlude.

By mid-way in the second half, the sombre mood was threatening to engulf us all in chronic depression. But then there was a transformation with pieces by Coprario and Lawes. The lighter mood brought a sweeter, fuller tone from the consort, with something of a swing in the rhythms and more engaging playing all together.

BARRY MILLINGTON

This week's Theatre Club offers for readers

Join the famous

THIS week members are offered the chance to attend the Olivier Awards ceremony in London as well as reduced ticket prices around the country.

OLIVIER AWARDS
The 1993 Laurence Olivier Awards will be presented on Sunday, April 18, at London's Dominion Theatre. The Club has a limited allocation of seats costing £25, £20 or £12.50. Telephone the Club number as soon as possible to avoid disappointment.

ENGLISH SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
Members are offered top price seats for just £7.50 to see *Macbeth* or *The Tempest* directed by Michael Bogdanov.

Northampton: The Tempest, Northampton Theatre, January 26 and 27, 7.30pm. Tel 0604 24811.

Nottingham: The Tempest, Theatre Royal, February 2, 3, 4, 7.30pm. Tel 0602 482626.

Wolverhampton: The Tempest, Grand Theatre, February 9, 10, 11, 7.30pm. Tel 0902 29212.

Ashford under Lyne: Macbeth, Tameside Hippodrome, February 16 and 17, 7.30pm. Tel 061-308 3223.

Oxford: The Tempest, February 23, 7.30pm. *Macbeth*, February 25, 7.30pm. Apollo Theatre, Tel 0865 244544.

LONDON

Robin, Prince of Sherwood, Piccadilly Theatre, February 3, 7pm. Members can attend the press night of this new musical for just £10. Tel 071-867 1118.

The Brave Magicians of Mangalore, Polka Children's Theatre, Wimbledon, February 17, 19, 25, 11am; February 19, 2pm. Members are

THE TIMES THEATRE CLUB

offered two tickets for the price of one. Tel 081-543 4888.

CARDIFF

Welsh National Opera, New Theatre, February 22, March 4, 7.15pm. Members are offered half price seats for Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*. Tel 0222 394844.

BUXTON

Century Theatre present Chicago, Buxton Opera House, February 16, 17, 7.30pm. Members are offered two tickets for the price of one. Tel 0298 72190.

SWINDON

Blood Wedding by Lora Wyvern Theatre, February 3, 6, 7.30pm. Members are offered two seats for the price of one. Tel 0793 524481.

To book any of these offers, call the Theatre Club on 071-413 1412, which is open 24 hours a day, or call the listed theatres during normal box office hours. You can use the Club's booking line for other West End shows; a service charge may be levied.

To join the Theatre Club send a cheque for £12.50, payable to The Theatre Club, with your name, address and telephone number to: The Theatre Club, PO Box 3, Owen Road, Diss, Norfolk IP22 3HH. For more information telephone 071-387 9673.

COMMENT: Geoff Brown has tough words for the British Film Institute

Keep your eyes on the screen

W

ill Stevenson's defence of his own stewardship of the troubled British Film Institute on the Arts pages last Thursday would be more convincing if the initials BFI stood for the British Film Industry. "There will be an announcement in the spring," he chirruped, "perhaps with a white paper, about a package for the industry."

But his rosy roll-call of past and future government-supported initiatives to help our film-makers does nothing whatever to allay the frustration and depression both BFI staff and members feel as they struggle to go about what is the Institute's proper business: researching, preserving and celebrating our moving image culture, past and present.

Stevenson's rationale for his relentless political lobbying can be consulted in his preface to the BFI's series of booklets "UK Film Initiatives": a typical product of his five-year

reign, full of economic facts, statistical charts, and a perfect cure for insomnia. You can read one of them, "The Need for Tax Incentives", without meeting a film title at all. "The BFI recognises," Stevenson writes, "that film production and dissemination exists within a large industrial operation; and we acknowledge that unless our national industry is healthy, our work will suffer."

The lack of a healthy local film industry, however, has never hindered cinema theatres in Belgium and the Netherlands, or regional archives in Italy: they press on, with far less money and manpower than the BFI enjoys, husbanding cinema's legacy.

DANCE: More from the Bolshoi

Grand gestures

Bolshoi Ballet
Albert Hall

from three works a night keeps everyone hard at it all the time. Even so, the energy level remains high, and if eyes sometimes glaze over among the ensemble, that is probably the same few steps in the same few ballets year after year, under Grigorovich's regime.

Still, if the Grigorovich *Spartacus* has been flogged almost to death, it is still immensely popular (and, with *Ivan the Terrible*, probably his best ballet). A suite from it

entered the programmes last week, together with one from Grigorovich's first ballet, *The Stone Flower*, which very few people here will remember in its full version 30 years ago. In both cases, what we see is, if memory serves, mostly the second act.

You would get little impression of the complete *Stone Flower* from this suite. It is colourful, varied, but mostly incomprehensible out of context. The *Spartacus* extracts give a much better idea of the work as a whole. With both, enjoyment is likely to be greater if you have not seen earlier casts which were beyond all imagination better.

Street headquarters: you hear nothing but complaints. The Institute's library and information service, once one of the friendliest and most accessible, has been forced to become a grim pay-as-you-enter fortress: serious researchers do anything to avoid it.

With the BFI's government grant allocation frozen at £15 million, now is the perfect time to re-assess the Institute's warped priorities. The National Film Archive, widely admired, has no current budget for acquiring prints or making new viewing copies from its collection; yet the resources are there to clutter up the Institute's cramped floor space with a trendy MA degree course in Cinema and Television Studies. Whatever the BFI's "distractions", if they continue unabated there may not be much of the Institute left to join in Stevenson's proposed celebrations for cinema's centenary in 1995.

The best performance in *Stone Flower* was Nadezhda Gracheva's as the Mistress of the Copper Mountain, a supernatural creature who helps the hero. The role will take more voluptuousness and authority than she possesses, but it suits her loose extensions and sinuous manner better than anything else she has done in London. However, Yuri Kleisov cannot prevent Danila, the would-be artist, from looking a wimp and Elina Palshina gives fluency but little character to his Katerina. In *Spartacus*, the villains come off best; similarly, in the extract from Grigorovich's limp version of *Raymonda*, where Gedemin Taranda's lecherous Saracens conspires flamboyantly, abducts sinistery, and dies stupendously.

JOHN PERCIVAL

RAISING STANDARDS



In this Friday's School Management Update, a 20 page colour magazine, The TES looks at ways schools can improve their performance.

TES

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT
80p Through newsagents every Friday

BBC1

6.00 Business Breakfast (93106) **7.00 Breakfast News** (2987426)
9.05 Kibitz Robert Kibitz chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject (s) (935477) **9.45 Rock King** Game show. The guest is comedian Duncan Neville (s) (3951018)
10.00 News regional news and weather (4480941) **10.05 Playdays** For the very young (s) (2106707)
10.30 Good Morning... with Anne and Nick. Magazine series presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. Today's edition includes medical advice, a romantic story, a topical phone-in and consumer affairs (s). With News (Ceefax) and weather at 11.00 and 12.00 (9374707)
12.15 Pebble Mill Alan Titchmarsh is joined by voice coach Lillian Glass and pop group Girlfriend (s) (3194477) **12.55 Regional News** and weather (2488830)
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. (Ceefax) Weather (27477)
1.30 Neighbours (Ceefax) (s) (5860638) **1.50 Eldorado** (s) (Ceefax) (s) (2048932)
2.20 Dads An episode from the Ewing family saga in which JR realises he is going to have difficulty in educating himself from the consequences of a night of passion (s). (Ceefax) (s) (7467039) **3.10 Family Affairs** Gloria Hurnford and Carol Keating with advice on choosing a school and helping a child with music (s) (4375496)
3.40 Cartoon (4674076) **3.45 Stopped and Tied Up** Cartoon series narrated by Tony Wogan (s) (5254515) **4.00 The Big Bang** (s) (501584) **4.35 Radio Room** Episode four of a 13-part comedy drama (s) (7485167) **4.45 Jackson's** Paul Menon with the first of a four-part story *Misery Gals* (9373748) **4.55 Rude Dog and the Dweebies** (s) (9385729) **4.55 Peter Pan and the Pirates** Animated adventures (Ceefax) (s) (3742941)
4.55 Newsround (939212) **5.05 Blue Peter** (Ceefax) (s) (3206870)
5.35 Neighbours (s) (Ceefax) (s) (586125) **Northern Ireland** Inside Ulster
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Steens and Anna Ford. (Ceefax) Weather (941)
6.30 Regional News Magazine (293) **Northern Ireland: Neighbours** **7.00 Eldorado** (Ceefax) (s) (4577)
7.30 Watchdog Consumer affairs magazine presented by Lynn Faulds Wood and John Stapleton. (Ceefax) (474)



Joanne Heywood sits among the pigeons (8.00pm)

8.00 Grace and Favour Comedy about the former staff of Grace Brothers, now ensconced in a country hotel. This week they discover the pettified remains of a cat and learn that it might possess supernatural powers. (Ceefax) (s) (9835)
8.30 Punch Drunk Comedy series set in the less-than-salubrious world of the Glasgow boxing fraternity. Starring Kenny Ireland and Diana Hardcastle. (Ceefax) (s) (1670)
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Burk. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (590)
9.30 Panorama: The Bitter-Enders The first of two programmes in which David Dimbleby returns to South Africa to assess the chances of a settlement acceptable to all communities that will bring an end to the violence (167651)
10.10 Film 93 with Barry Norman. Among the films reviewed are *Dracula* and *Passenger 57*. Nick Nottle and Susan Sarandon talk about their latest film *Lorenzo's Oil*, a fact-based drama about a couple trying to find a cure for their child's rare blood disease (s) (930477) **Northern Ireland** on Film 11.05 Film 93: Wales: Sports Personality of the Year 11.15 Film 93
10.40 Match of the Day — the Road to Wembley. Highlights of tonight's FA Cup fourth round game between Arsenal and Leeds United at Highbury. The commentators are Tony Gubba and Trevor Brooking (s) (678106)
11.30 Carers' Choice How much help can an expert give in getting the unemployed another job? (s) (55570). Wales: 11.45 Match of the Day 12.35-1.05 Carers' Choice
12.00 Faith, Hope and Northern Ireland (33699)
12.30am Weather (9369442). Ends at 12.35
2.15 BBC Select: Executive Business Club (43733). Ends at 2.45

BBC2

8.00 Breakfast News (4035835)
8.15 Westminster A round-up of business from both Houses (4025458)
8.30 Under Seal Dave Wharton from Whitty, selling his coat, takes part in a festival of traditional sailing boats that was held in 1988 at the Britany port of Douarnenez (s) (2520941)
8.50 A Week To Remember (b/w). Pathé newsclips from 50 years ago this week (5100564)
9.00 Daytime On Two Educational programmes:
2.00 News and weather (9406922) followed by *Storytime* (s) (2506458) **2.15 Regional Westminster Reports** (s) (963106)
Northern Ireland: The Victorian Kitchen Garden 2.45 Science and Society. The development of a plastic aeroplane (s) (3611767)
3.00 News (Ceefax) and weather (9361581) followed by *Songs of Praise* from Belfast Cathedral (s). (Ceefax) (s) (5190477) **3.40 A Week To Remember** (b/w). As 8.50am (2079448) **3.50 News** (Ceefax) and weather (9406922) followed by *Storytime* (s) (2506458)
4.00 Catchword Word game hosted by Paul Cole (s) (106)
4.20 Behind the Headlines presented by Jane Corbin (s) (390)
5.00 The Eyes of Despair Programme from Bosnia. In their new homes in Devon and Somerset, take about ethnic cleansing (1283)
5.30 Front Gardens Creating a cottage garden (s) (Ceefax) (570)
6.00 The Addams Family (b/w). Classic ghoulish comedy series. (Ceefax) (96654)
6.25 D&P It begins with Fresh Prince of Bel-Air. American comedy series (424923) **6.50 Cyberzone** Virtual reality game show. Two Young Farmers from Norfolk take on Olympic synchronized swimmers Kerry Shacklock and Laila Vaid (s) (230458)
7.20 The Name of the Room Tony Rivers with the last of his four-part series on the contemporary English home. (Ceefax) (970564)



Bohemian: Nobel prize winner Richard Feynman (8.00pm)

8.00 Horizon: No Ordinary Genius
CHOICE: The American physicist Richard Feynman is the subject of an admiring two-part profile, determined to show that scientists do not necessarily live in ivory towers. In his twenties Feynman worked on the atomic bomb project, fast station when he heard about Hiroshima, but later had serious misgivings. His crowning achievement was his work on quantum electrodynamics, for which he was awarded a Nobel prize. Outside the laboratory his life had a Bohemian strain. He frequented topless bars, sketched the girls on paper doilies. He played the bongos drums. All this is recalled with help of friends and colleagues and clips of Feynman himself, who died in 1988. But it is a rambling and fragmented treatment, hopeless on chronology and leaving too many loose ends. Perhaps they will be tied up next week. (Ceefax) (s) (600767)
8.50 Sean's Shorts Comedian Sean Hughes visits Oxford (s) (273632)
9.00 Film: Dying Time (1988) starring Tony Danza. Strong TV movie based on the true story of Jerry Rosenberg, a convicted murderer who, by studying law, escaped the electric chair to become the first prison attorney. Directed by Gene Reynolds. (Ceefax) (7699)
10.30 Newsnight presented by Jeremy Paxman. (Ceefax) (941)
11.15 The Late Show The first of a Russian week special. Benjamin Woolley reports on the emergence of video piracy and DIY television after the collapse of Russian state broadcasting (s) (362699)
11.55 Behind the Headlines (s) (s) (267564)
12.25am Weather (560177). Ends at 12.35
2.00 Night School TV Geography Casebook (945881). Ends at 4.00

VideoPlus+ and the VideoPlusCode
 The numbers next to each TV programme listing are VideoPlusCode numbers, which allow you to programme your video recorder instantly with a VideoPlus+ remote. VideoPlus+ can be used with most VCRs. To find out more about the programme you wish to record, for more details call VideoPlus on 0833 121204 (calls charged at 48p per minute plus 3p per call) or write to VideoPlus, Acorn Ltd, 5 New House, Parkside Road, Cambridge CB3 9EF. VideoPlus, VideoPlus+ and VideoPlusCode are trademarks of Genstar Marketing Ltd.

ITV LONDON

6.00 GMTV with Michael Wilson and Fiona Armstrong. The guests include Tom Jones and Midge Ure (7285551)
9.25 Runway Quiz show hosted by Richard Madeley (9429477) **9.55 London Today** (Teletext) and weather (2050300)
10.00 The Time... The Place... Topical discussion (241011)
10.35 This Morning Weekly magazine series presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. Today's edition includes agency aunt Denise Robertson, recipes from Susan Brookes and advice on family finance (64757106)
12.10 Tots TV Puppet series (s) (9422090)
12.30 Lunchtime News (Teletext) and weather (1506529) **1.05 London Today** (Teletext) and weather (9424495) (2050300)
1.15 Home and Away Australian family drama. (Teletext) (963830) **1.45 A Country Practice** Medical drama set in the Australian outback (s) (988651)
2.15 Capital Woman Anna Rice with a woman's survival guide to living in London (s) (950632) **2.45 Families** Soap linking the north of England with Australia (s) (7607729)
3.10 ITN News headlines (9372570) **3.15 London Today** (Teletext) and weather (9371941) **3.20 Blackboarders** General knowledge quiz game for teenagers, presented by Bob Holness (s) (7400931)
3.50 The Real Ghostbusters (s) (9342090) **4.15 Harry's Mad** Episode four of Dick King-Smith's six-part best-seller (s) (585477)
4.45 Cartoon (9275545) **4.50 Brit** John Eccleston learns how to make a video (s) (700554)
5.10 Home and Away (s) (Teletext) (3207309)
5.40 Early Evening News (Teletext) Weather (193631)
6.00 London Tonight with Alastair Stewart and Fiona Foster. (Teletext) (44588)

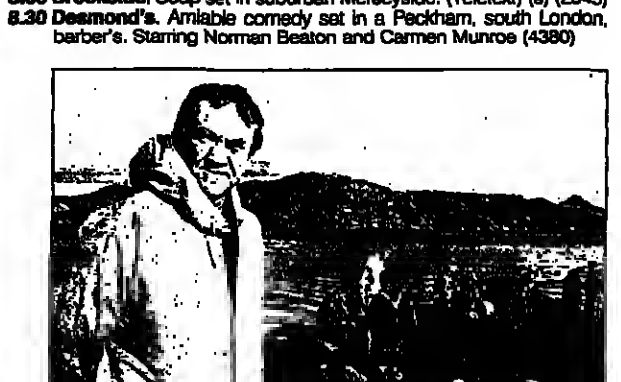


Easy rider: Eric Richard is en route to Las Vegas (7.00pm)

7.00 Wish You Were Here... Eric Richard, who plays Sgt Oyster in *The Bill*, rides a Harley-Davidson from Los Angeles to Las Vegas. Nick Owen takes a cabin cruiser on Ireland's River Shannon, and Judith Chalmers tries a weekend break in Leicester. (Teletext) (5838)
7.30 Coronation Street (Teletext) (545)
8.00 The Upper Hand Rapid role-reversal comedy starring Joe McGann, Diana Weston and Henry Goodman (s) (493)
8.30 World in Action: Three Angry Men The camera follows three miners as they travel around the country to find out why they and their colleagues are being made jobless. They look at the role of both British Coal and the government (3038)
9.00 Head Over Heels Pleading but lightweight comedy-drama set in the rock 'n' roll era of the 1950s and starring Ann Bell, Jackie Morrison and Sally Geoghegan. (Teletext) (4050)
10.00 News The DJ set (933126) **10.30 London Tonight** (Teletext) Weather (155853)
10.40 The Good Sex Guide Margi Clarke continues her lighthearted excursion through the pleasures of the flesh with a look at how to conquer shyness. The guests include Marie Helvin, Tony Robinson, Stephanie Cole and William Gaunt. (Teletext) (513000)
11.10 Film: She Called Murder (1973) starring Telly Savalas and Lynda Day George. Far-fetched TV movie about a young woman who witnesses a murder in a New York subway, while the police and recognises one of the detectives as the killer. Directed by Herschel Daugherty (220669)
12.30am The Beat Music magazine (s) (40775)
1.30 Sport AM Featuring European football and boxing from the United States (32268)
2.30 60 Minutes American news magazine (24666)
3.30 Videofashion The Italian spring collections (74220)
4.30 Hollywood Report Movie world gossip (s) (56713)
4.35 Cheese, Cinema, Cinema The latest American releases reviewed (s) (44510)
5.00 Riviera Soap following the fluctuating fortunes of the French de Courcy dynasty (13152)
5.30 ITN Morning News (40065). Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

6.40 Spill and Hercules Animation (2098545)
7.00 The Big Breakfast presented by Chris Evans and Gaby Roslin (37800)
9.00 You Bet Your Life American game show hosted by Bill Cosby (s) (95458)
9.30 Schools (929241)
12.00 Right to Reply The guest is Mark Garner whose company markets a Danish hard core porn channel which can be received in Britain (s). (Teletext) (s) (85962)
12.30 Sesame Street The Muppets meet Paul Simon (62670) **1.30 Lift Off** Children's entertainment (s) (33477)
2.00 Film: Home at Seven (1952, b/w). Ralph Richardson stars in and directs a straightforward adaptation of R. C. Sheriff's stage hit about a down-trodden bank clerk who loses his memory and thinks he may have been responsible for theft and murder. With Margaret Leighton and Jack Hawkins. (617545)
3.35 Dare the Wildest River A breathtaking canoe trip down the Grand Canyon (945187)
3.55 Gardens without Borders The first of a ten-part tour of France's gardens (s). (Teletext) (s) (2751982)
4.30 Countdown Words and numbers game. (Teletext) (s) (458)
5.00 The Late Late Show Dublin's music and chat show hosted by Gay Byrne (s) (5498)
6.00 Roseanne Wisecracking comedy starring Roseanne Arnold and John Goodman (s). (Teletext) (551)
6.30 The Cosby Show American domestic comedy (s). (Teletext) (903)
7.00 Channel 4 News (Teletext) Weather (507632)
7.50 Comment (143632)
8.00 Brookside Soap set in suburban Merseyside. (Teletext) (s) (2545)
8.30 Desmond's Amiable comedy set in a Peckham, south London, barber's. Starring Norman Beaton and Carmen Munroe (4380)



Outward bound: John Ridgway trains managers (9.00pm)

9.00 Cutting Edge: Exposure
CHOICE: Rockwater, an underwater engineering company, thinks it would be a good idea to toughen up its managers by sending them on an outward bound course. Two dozen of its top people, men and women, set off for a gruelling week in the far north of Scotland. Their tutor is John Ridgway, former paratrooper and round-the-world yachtsman. An arduous marathon, Ridgway talks about developing teamwork, communication and leadership. To the Rockwater folk, it seems more like sadism. The first assignment is a 2,500ft summit. The weather is abominable: driving rain and 80mph winds. The press and publicity man collapses on the way up. There is worse. A man with vertigo is forced to climb a ship's mast. A non-swimmer is thrown into the water. It makes you feel ill just to watch. But watch you certainly do. (Teletext) (2532)
10.00 Northern Exposure Off-beat comedy about a New York doctor practising in an eccentric Alaskan community (s) (2018)
11.00 Writing on the Line: Saunders Lewis
CHOICE: Saunders Lewis was a pioneer Welsh nationalist best-known for helping to set up an RAF bombing school in the 1930s. For this act of principled protest — the school had been built on the site of a churchyard where Welsh patriots were buried — he spent a year in prison. Yet as Professor Gwyn Williams' portrait reveals, Lewis was no simple Welsh hero. His nationalism was combined with a staunch conservatism, a strong belief in monarchy and a Roman Catholic faith. He came close to endorsing the European fascists, Franco, Hitler and Mussolini, and was notoriously anti-Semitic. Yet at his death Welsh left-wingers were proud to carry his coffin. Williams plots a lucid path through these ideological paradoxes, proving that contrary to accepted wisdom, television can be an effective vehicle for conveying ideas (20564)
12.00 Hollywood Legends A profile of Gary Cooper (s). (Teletext) (1874152)
12.55am The Twilight Zone: Mr Garity and the Graves (b/w). A tale of the supernatural starring John Dehner (6379208). Ends at 1.20

VARIATIONS

ANGLIA
 As London except: 2.15-2.45 Yan Can Cook (93632) 3.30-3.50 The Young Doctors (740033) 4.15-4.40 Bookbusters (920209) 6.00 Home and Away (935012) 6.25-7.00 Anglia News (95041) 11.10 Miter and Muter (46488) 12.05 Alfred Hitchcock Presents (432196) 12.30 The Quiz (945887) 1.30 Sport AM (93598) 2.30 Donkey (412149) 3.25 The Beat (935212) 4.30 News (44510) 5.00-5.30 Jobline (13152)
BORDER
 As London except: 1.45-2.15 Tenants' Sues (19736) 3.30-3.50 Sons and Daughters (740033) 4.15-4.40 Bookbusters (920209) 6.00 Home and Away (935012) 6.25-7.00 Anglia News (95041) 11.10 Miter and Muter (46488) 12.05 Alfred Hitchcock Presents (432196) 12.30 The Quiz (945887) 1.30 Sport AM (93598) 2.30 Donkey (412149) 3.25 The Beat (935212) 4.30 News (44510) 5.00-5.30 Jobline (13152)
CENTRAL
 As London except: 1.15-1.45 Country Practice (93632) 1.45 Home and Away (935012) 2.15-2.45 Graham Kerr (945887) 3.30-3.50 CP (740033) 4.15-4.40 Bookbusters (920209) 6.00 Home and Away (935012) 6.25-7.00 Central News (95041) 11.10

MERIDIAN

As London except: 2.15-2.45 I Can Do That (93632) 3.30-3.50 The Young Doctors (740033) 4.15-4.40 Bookbusters (920209) 6.00 Home and Away (935012) 6.25-7.00 Meridian News (95041) 11.10 Miter and Muter (46488) 12.05 Alfred Hitchcock Presents (432196) 12.30 The Quiz (945887) 1.30 Sport AM (93598) 2.30 Donkey (412149) 3.25 The Beat (935212) 4.30 News (44510) 5.00-5.30 Jobline (13152)
TYNE TEES
 As London except: 1.45-2.15 Island Son (93632) 3.30-3.50 The Young Doctors (740033) 4.15-4.40 Bookbusters (920209) 6.00 Home and Away (935012) 6.25-7.00 Tyne Tees News (95041) 11.10 Miter and Muter (46488) 12.05 Alfred Hitchcock Presents (432196) 12.30 The Quiz (945887) 1.30 Sport AM (93598) 2.30 Donkey (412149) 3.25 The Beat (935212) 4.30 News (44510) 5.00-5.30 Jobline (13152)
ULSTER
 As London except: 1.45 Fair City (93632) 3.30-3.50 The Young Doctors (740033) 4.15-4.40 Bookbusters (920209) 6.00 Home and Away (935012) 6.25-7.00 Ulster News (95041) 11.10 Miter and Muter (46488) 12.05 Alfred Hitchcock Presents (432196) 12.30 The Quiz (945887) 1.30 Sport AM (93598) 2.30 Donkey (412149) 3.25 The Beat (935212) 4.30 News (44510) 5.00-5.30 Jobline (13152)
WESTCOUNTRY
 As London except: 1.45 Bookbusters (920209) 2.15-2.45 Gardening Time (93632) 3.30-3.50 A Country Practice (740033) 4.15-4.40 Westcountry News (95041) 11.10

SATELLITE

SKY ONE
 6.00am The DJ Set (9492922) 6.00 Lamb Chop: Play-Along (945459) 9.10 Carbons (156109) 9.30 The Pyramid Game (7293) 10.00 Safe 1 (s) (94565) 10.30 The Bold and the Beautiful (50570) 11.00 The Young and the Restless (58961) 12.00 Falcon (9203) 1.00pm E Street (9477) 1.30 Another World (95001) 2.15 Santa Barbara (50510) 2.45 Mad (93477) 3.15 The New Legends 10 To Be (93401) 3.45 The DJ Set (93126) 4.00 5.00 Star Trek: The Next Generation (9303) 6.00 Rescue (2970) 6.30 E Street (3822) 7.00 AM (9309) 7.30 Family Ties (2101) 8.00 Parker: Love's Carol (9477) 8.30 Holocaust: The fourth and final part of the nazi series (7010) 9.00 Stargate (9354) 12.00 Pages from Skyline
SKY NEWS
 Twenty-four hour news service
SKY MOVIES+
 6.00am Showtime (931703)
 6.00am They All Laughed (1981). Comedy about four private detectives (92712)
 12.00 Up River (1993). Horror film about a wife's murder (4000)
 2.00pm Sunlight in Abilene (1967). Western starring Bobby Darin (9553)
 4.00pm Sunset Boulevard (1950). Comedy about a disastrous night out (7466)
 6.00pm They All Laughed (see 6.00am)
 6.00pm Grease 2: The New Batch (1983). A misadventure between army commanders and a cable network (735822)
 8.00pm The Untouchables (1959). The adventures of Michael Meyers (1959). A psychopathic killer searches for his niece (93640)
 10.00pm The Untouchables (1959). A man takes a hit from the mob (7728)
 1.00pm Blood Right (1989). Martial arts film (93640)
 4.35 City in the West: The Talking of Peggy Ann (1991). A girl is abducted by a deranged man (93640)
 6.00pm The Untouchables (1959). A man takes a hit from the mob (7728)
SKY MOVIES GOLD
 6.15pm 42nd Street (1933, b/w). Backstage story of a showgirl (94545)
 8.00pm Appointment in Honduras (1955). Glenn Ford breaks the jungle (92748)
 9.15pm Appointment in Honduras (1955). Glenn Ford breaks the jungle (92748)
 11.15pm Appointment in Honduras (1955). Glenn Ford breaks the jungle (92748)
WORLD SERVICE
 News 6.14 Travel 6.15 The Week Ahead 6.25 Sport Choice 6.30 Choice 6.35 Choice 6.40 Choice 6.45 Choice 6.50 Choice 6.55 Choice 7.00 Choice 7.05 Choice 7.10 Choice 7.15 Choice 7.20 Choice 7.25 Choice 7.30 Choice 7.35 Choice 7.40 Choice 7.45 Choice 7.50 Choice 7.55 Choice 8.00 Choice 8.05 Choice 8.10 Choice 8.15 Choice 8.20 Choice 8.25 Choice 8.30 Choice 8.35 Choice 8.40 Choice 8.45 Choice 8.50 Choice 8.55 Choice 9.00 Choice 9.05 Choice 9.10 Choice 9.15 Choice 9.20 Choice 9.25 Choice 9.30 Choice 9.35 Choice 9.40 Choice 9.45 Choice 9.50 Choice 9.55 Choice 10.00 Choice 10.05 Choice 10.10 Choice 10.15 Choice 10.20 Choice 10.25 Choice 10.30 Choice 10.35 Choice 10.40 Choice 10.45 Choice 10.50 Choice 10.55 Choice 11.00 Choice 11.05 Choice 11.10 Choice 11.15 Choice 11.20 Choice 11.25 Choice 11.30 Choice 11.35 Choice 11.40 Choice 11.45 Choice 11.50 Choice 11.55 Choice 12.00 Choice 12.05 Choice 12.10 Choice 12.15 Choice 12.20 Choice 12.25 Choice 12.30 Choice 12.35 Choice 12.40 Choice 12.45 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Virgin and BA chiefs to meet on truce offer

By ROSS TIEMAN
AND COLIN NARBROUGH

SIR Colin Marshall, chief executive of British Airways, will today attempt to defuse the row over dirty tricks that has undermined the carrier's image as the "world's favourite airline".

At a face-to-face meeting with Richard Branson, Sir Colin is expected to seek a truce with Virgin Atlantic Airways. The meeting, to be held at Sir Colin's request, is an acknowledgement that about two weeks after BA's High Court admission of wrongdoing, the pressure on BA shows few signs of abating.

Virgin, which uses eight Boeing 747 jumbo jets to compete with BA on long-haul routes, is expecting Sir Colin to produce proposals that will enable it to increase flight frequency and open new routes. Mr Branson has threatened to seek financial redress from BA for the damage to his business unless BA concedes take-off and landing slots, particularly at Heathrow Airport, where they are in short supply.

BA says such issues are for the Heathrow slots committee and the Civil Aviation Authority to decide. The Virgin camp insists that BA could speed the process by indicating a willingness to surrender slots.

It is already clear that BA is prepared to adopt a more constructive attitude towards its smaller rival. While still reluctant to encourage Virgin, Sir Colin accepts that co-operation might be possible in engineering services. Virgin

Sir Colin Marshall will today offer technical help as a peace offering to Richard Branson, his aggrieved airline rival, but this may not end their festering dispute

would be spared the additional cost of flying to Dublin for servicing by Aer Lingus if BA were prepared to overhaul Virgin planes at Heathrow with its own fleet.

Virgin insists that only concessions from BA will deflect it from exploring other routes to redress, including legal action in America for anti-trust law violation, and at the European Court, using competition clauses in Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome.

A Virgin spokesman said: "The key issue remains the commercial damage done to Virgin by the British Airways dirty tricks campaign." But Mr Branson may be willing to compromise in order to capitalise on public sympathy that could dissipate in a prolonged legal dispute.

A report by Linklaters & Paines, BA's solicitor, dated there had been no wide-ranging conspiracy to damage Virgin. But some resignations are expected.

Attention is likely to turn to David Burnside, BA's head of public affairs, and Mervyn Walker, the company's legal director. There are suggestions that Mr Burnside, who has been closely associated with Lord King, may choose to leave the company when Lord King retires from the chairmanship in June.

"I am sure people will leave

the company," said a British Airways spokesman. "There are people who have not done their jobs properly. But no-one is going to hand heads to Branson on a plate."

In the long run, only a more satisfactory way of allocating take-off and landing slots at over-crowded airports such as Heathrow is likely to solve the recurrent friction between BA and its competitors.

The transport department believes slot allocation is best looked after by the airlines. Last week, after talks with Mr Branson, John MacGregor, the transport secretary, agreed, "without any commitments", to "explore further the slots issue and to reflect on ways of taking it forward". Mr Branson said that he informed Mr MacGregor that slots had to be made available to newcomers and smaller operators, such as Virgin, if the government really wanted a multi-airline industry.

Virgin regards the CAA's effective removal of BA slots at Narita airport in Tokyo, opening the way for Virgin to increase its London-Tokyo services, as a precedent for using the Civil Aviation Act to free up slot allocation. In the Narita case, the CAA attached conditions to a route licence.

Mr Branson is investing hope in the draft policy review that the CAA has issued for consultation. He said the draft statement suggested that transfers of slots on long-haul could be allowed. Where one airline was in a dominant position, this would be most likely, he added.

"The law is clear there is no reason why the CAA cannot transfer slots," Mr Branson said. Despite earlier calls for a new watchdog and regulatory rules, he said no such changes were needed. Virgin is seeking a public hearing at the CAA to try to prevent BA from doubling its London-San Francisco service, the route for which Virgin wants Heathrow slots.



Driving force: Ann Gloag, managing director of Stagecoach, which is seeking a listing with a price tag of about £100 million

Stagecoach takes road to market

STAGECOACH Holdings, the bus operator, is motoring towards an April stock market flotation with a price tag of about £100 million (Martin Waller writes).

The company was formed in 1980 by Brian Souter, chairman, and his sister Ann Gloag, managing director and 1990 UK Businesswoman of the Year.

The float will raise funds to help reduce borrowings while allowing the directors and 1,200 employee shareholders to sell part of their holdings. Pre-tax profits from Stagecoach in the year to end-April 1992 stood at £8.2 million.

Institutions that took shares in a private placing in 1988, including Standard Life and TSB Scotland, are also likely to take some profit.

The business started a bus route between Dundee and London and then Aberdeen and Glasgow and Edinburgh, cashing in on the offshore oil boom of the 1980s.

Insurers braced for heavy claims after weekend of gales and floods

By NEIL BENNETT AND SARAH BAGNALL

THE gales and floods that ripped across Britain at the weekend are expected to cost insurers hundreds of millions of pounds and hinder their attempts to return to profitability.

Insurers' helplines were kept busy by a stream of calls from policyholders reporting damage from gales, particularly in Northern England, or the floods in Tayside.

Commercial Union broadcast its claims procedure on Radio 4 and said it had sent loss adjusters to the area around Perth to offer emergency funding and arrange accommodation for families made homeless.

General Accident was the worst affected. The company estimates that it insures one third of households in the area around Perth, where its headquarters are based. The insurance company said its

claims estimates were already £5 million and likely to rise.

One of GA's archive warehouses was caught in the flooding and records had to be sent away to be dried. However, its hilltop head office in Perth was safe. GA kept its local branch open throughout the weekend to receive claims and offer help.

Three years ago, insurance companies had to settle claims worth an estimated £3 billion from gales in Britain and Northern Europe. So far, this year's storms have caused less damage.

The large composite insurance companies are expected to bear the brunt of the costs since they have found it increasingly difficult and more expensive to buy reinsurance for their household policies in Lloyd's because of the contraction of the market. House owners and companies are

already facing higher insurance premiums because of an increase in catastrophic events, the drop in availability of reinsurance cover and its rising cost.

In the UK, householders are, on average, paying 30 per cent more for insurance than they were 18 months ago. Fears of increasing numbers and other catastrophes elsewhere have been partly blamed for the rises.

The effect of a fall in the amount of reinsurance available and the rise in reinsurance rates has resulted in many insurance syndicates starting underwriting in 1993, with only an estimated 70 per cent of their usual treaty reinsurance in place.

Since insurers must retain more of each risk, they are being more choosy, increasing premiums and in some cases cutting back on risks covered.

John Dendy, an underwriter at Sturge, the Lloyd's market members' and managing agency, said: "The reinsurance market, what is left of it, is aggressive and is reinforcing discipline on the insurers."

Catastrophe reinsurers are revising terms and making significant changes before agreeing to take on any new business, typically forcing insurers to pay more before reinsurance takes over.

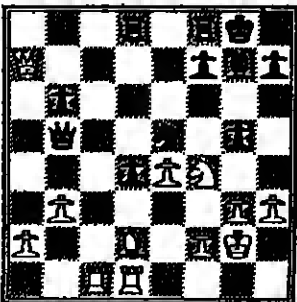
In America, reinsurance for catastrophic risks such as windstorms and earthquakes is now being broken down into regions. Reinsurers used to cover all states in one lump, but now they are looking at the likelihood of different catastrophes state by state.

Retrosession insurers are also increasingly offering reinsurance at prices that vary according to the type of risk and the location.

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

If Nigel pulls through in his current match against Timman he will do battle with Gary Kasparov for the world title. However, their previous encounters have been heavily in Kasparov's favour and today's position is an example. Kasparov, Short, Skellieff 1989. White played 1 Qd4, giving up a piece and went on to lose. Why couldn't he simply move



his knight with 1 Nh5?
Solution on page 37

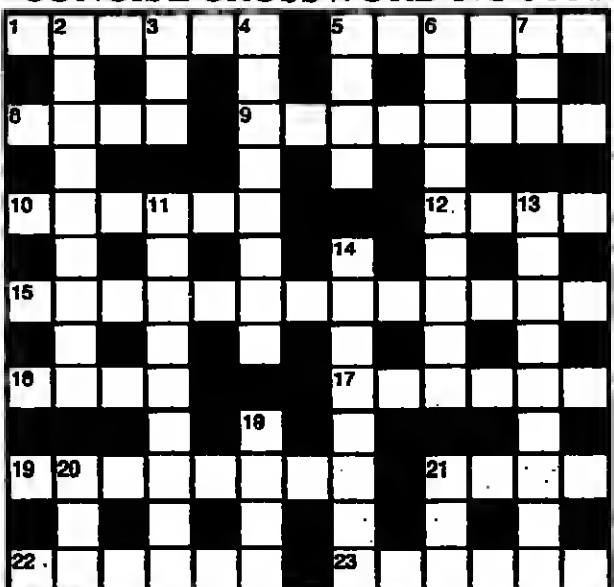
WORD-WATCHING

By PHILIP HOWARD

IPID
a. At the same time
b. A bark beetle
c. Having only one leg
BERLEY
a. A cavalry overcoat
b. A barley/crye cross
c. Ground bait

POTARITE
a. A false potato
b. A Civil War fanatic
c. Palladium amalgam
TANGI
a. A gorge or defile
b. A bonnet tangerine
c. A Black American soldier
Answers on page 37

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 3004



ACROSS
1 Dozing (6)
5 Action reason (6)
8 Place (4)
9 Stiffness eases (8)
10 Hard worker (6)
12 Noisy crash (4)
15 Refined (13)
16 Tardy (4)
17 Abundance (6)
19 Theatre patron (8)
21 Runny discharge (4)
22 Confectionery (6)
23 Discoverer's shout (6)

DOWN
2 Major American football game (9)
3 Consume (3)
4 Whiteness (8)
5 Brain (4)
6 Annual part ownership (4,5)
7 German nobility title (3)
11 True Grit star (4,5)
13 Stunned (9)
14 Break up (8)
18 Hud (4)
20 Edict (3)
21 Animal skin (3)

SOLUTIONS TO NO 3003
ACROSS: 1 Philip Marlowe 8 Whoop 9 Swept up 10 Arc 11 Reins 12 Overrun 14 Tasted 16 Hawaii 20 Undoing 23 Retie 24 Out 25 Gnocchi 26 Cycle 27 Experimenters
DOWN: 1 Power struggle 2 Ivories 3 Impasse 4 Mascot 5 Reeve 6 Otter 7 Expansiveness 13 Raw 15 Too 17 African 18 Article 19 Egoism 21 Droop 22 Incur

CROSSWORD ENTHUSIASTS: For mail order details of all Times Crossword Books and The Times Computer Crossword software with help levels (runs on most PCs), call Alom Ltd on 081 852 4575 (24 hrs) or CDS Doncaster on 0302 890 000. Just released - the First Book of The Times Jumbo Crossword. Crosswords: £5.99. The Alom Ltd, independent forecasters are into their Japanese equivalent.

CBI embarrassed by jump in confidence

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Confederation of British Industry will today report signs of a sharp pick-up in business confidence, but will do its best to dampen optimism over economic recovery, lest it be thought that no further policy boost is needed.

The CBI's quarterly Industrial Trends Survey, one of Britain's most reliable business barometers, is understood to show that the key measure of optimism among industrialists has swung from minus 23 in October to plus 11. Its findings concur with signals picked up by the British Chambers of Commerce. Economists at both organisations still believe the improvement is too tentative

to be called a recovery and are anxious it should not be seized on as a reason to leave interest rates unchanged. The CBI will continue to insist that a further one-point cut in base rates, to 6 per cent, is needed to secure any sustained improvement.

The Treasury is believed to be resisting pressure for an early cut in interest rates, if only to have something to give away in the Chancellor's March Budget M0, the measure of notes and coins in circulation, rose sharply during January. There is concern that this may be a sign of a resurgence in inflationary pressures which has been expected since sterling's devaluation.

George stays aloof from government

By NEIL BENNETT

STERLING and the gilt-edged markets are expected to open higher today after Eddie George, Governor-designate of the Bank of England, made it clear he would not relax in his battle to eradicate inflation.

The announcement of his appointment was delayed until after the markets closed on Friday to ensure that trading was not disrupted. The markets will see his appointment as a signal that the government is not prepared to let the economy overheat and if necessary will keep interest rates high to prevent it.

In *The Money Programme* on BBC television last night, he said the Bank would criticise the government on inflation performance if necessary.

He said: "If we think inflation strategy is going off course we have the obligation to make that known publicly without getting into details of policy."

Mr George advocated greater autonomy for the Bank despite suggestions that John Major refuses to contemplate an independent bank running monetary policy. He said: "There would be merit in dividing the government's responsibility for setting a strategy in relation to inflation... but then giving operational responsibility to the Bank for actually performing that strategy, carrying it out and being accountable to the government for the way in which they did it."

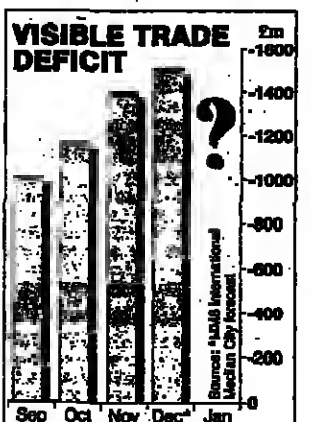
No statistics please, we're British

By JANET BUSH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE government this week publishes the last set of trade figures for six months, leaving financial markets and the public in a statistical black hole until the next figures are published, probably in July.

The European Community is in the process of changing the way it compiles trade data after customs controls were abolished with the creation of the Single Market on January 1. But Britain is likely to be alone in its decision not to publish any trade statistics for six months. Other Community members are expected to publish at least estimated figures in March or April.

The period to July is an important one for trade trends, yet there will be no statistics to show whether imports, which had been rising strongly before stabilising in the latter part of last year, start



moving higher again as consumer demand picks up. Nor will there be any evidence on how much of a boost exports are getting from sterling's depreciation or on how difficult exporters are finding it to sell into European economies that are slowing down.

The government is forecasting a current account deficit this year of £15.5 billion after

£12 billion in 1992, but many City economists are far more pessimistic. James Capel, for example, believes the current account deficit could hit £20 billion this year.

Part of the reason for a British delay is that trade data will now be compiled from VAT returns and these are collected every three months, compared with every two months elsewhere. Another problem for Britain is that VAT reporting is staggered, with only a proportion of companies filing each month. But the main reason for the six-month delay is that the CSO does not want to publish inaccurate figures. A spokesman said: "We have been working hard to improve our public image and it would be a bit self-defeating to put out figures which will have to have huge revisions later."

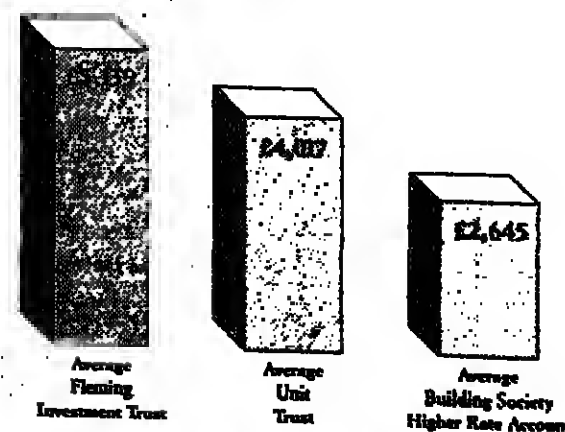
The CSO has rejected the proposal, from Ian Maclean, chairman of the Statistics Us-

ers' Council, that it should publish whatever incomplete trade data it has with health warnings, so that the public has some kind of guide to Britain's trade performance. The CSO should have some information on trade trends by mid-March.

The CSO's desire to avoid criticism has wider repercussions. It is practice not to send British statistics to Eurostat, the EC's statistical body, before publication in Britain. Eurostat will then not be able to publish figures for Europe as a whole until late July.

Gilles Rambaud-Chanoz, head of the department overseeing the new system, said: "I cannot imagine that one of the members of the Community can afford not to publish these figures when more than 50 per cent of its trade is with the Community. The other member states are talking about a delay in sending us figures of weeks, not months."

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